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JOURNALIST DESCRIBES SOJOURN WITH UNITA

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Nov 86 pp 14-16

[Article by Hilton Hamann]

[Text]

Daily life in towns like Jamba, Likuwa, Lihana and Biongi (all created since Unita took to the bush in 1975) is in some respects like life in Johannesburg, Harare, Dar-es-Salam or perhaps any other African or Third World town.

Every morning except Saturdays and Sundays, the children go to school and the workers to work. Facilities tend to be primitive — many of the lessons are given not in constructed classrooms, but under enormous teak trees with classroom benches hewn from logs. But the youngsters are keen and are taught subjects ranging from Portuguese to mathematics and art.

Exceptional students are sent to schools and universities in Europe to continue their studies.

After 10 years in the bush, the rebels have reached a position where they are virtually self-sufficient.

Their network of medical facilities is impressive, to say the least.

Services are supplied to the combatants and local population through 6 central hospitals, 22 regional hospitals and 520 rural clinics, which are manned by 3 800 medical personnel. Most major medical procedures can be undertaken by the rebels and the 300-bed, teak-walled hospital at Maccusso bears testimony to this fact.

In Biongi, a small town north of Jamba, a complete rehabilitation centre has been started with the aim of returning mutilated soldiers to some sort of normal life. The centre manufactures all artificial limbs and wheelchairs required by the rebels.

The automotive workshops at Jamba and Likuwa repair captured vehicles which in other circumstances would be destined for the scrapyard. Vehicles which cannot be made serviceable are cut up and the metal used to make items such as spoons, basins, cooking pots and even clothes irons.

The clothing factory at Jamba churns out 500 uniforms a day, more than enough to meet the requirements of the 65 000-strong guerilla army.

From what I saw, I believe Unita is capable of winning or at least maintaining the war for a long time. However, I can only draw those conclusions from what I saw, or more correctly, what I was allowed to see.

The question which begs answering is, what was I not allowed to see?

Unita has learnt a lot in ten years. They know not to let any journalist or photographer go wandering around on his own.

From the minute you arrive your every move is regulated and under scrutiny. At least one Unita soldier is assigned to you and he follows you like a shadow — if you go to the toilet, so does he!

"For your protection", you are told. Maybe. They do a lot of protecting.

I was told that if you become ill; upset stomach or some other minor ailment, your guard is in for the high jump. "It is his responsibility to see that you are well," said a smiling colonel.

And so one comes away with an impression — a very favourable impression.

During your stay with the guerillas everything humanly possible is done to

cultivate the image they have worked so hard to create. The food is of fine quality, the beers from neighbouring Namibia are not cold, but damn it, it is beer!

Everything seems geared to a major public relations exercise.

Bring on the captured prisoners and even a Cuban deserter. Now I'll find out what it's really like and what life is like on the other side — the bad guy's side.

"Your name?"

"Miguel Garcia Ensmorado, aged 27".
(Cuban deserter).

I see the interpreter watching him carefully. Not good. Outside the Jango are the ever-present, AK47-armed home guards. What the hell, go for it anyway.

"Why did you desert?"

"... Wasn't paid for 30 months ... no food ... killing local people ... Cubans ... raping nuns in the churches ... Unita feed me ... look after people."

"Yes, sure, but what are the Cubans doing in Luanda?"

Miguel Garcia Ensmorado looks at his interpreter nervously.

"They fight ... kill ... rape nuns ..."

"Fine, but there are 35 000 Cuban soldiers and 10 000 non-combatants, what do the 10 000 do?"

"They are advisers to the government,

are doctors, engineers, technicians. There are many who repair the vehicles and airplanes."

"Can't the Angolans do all that?" I ask.

He shrugs his shoulders.

"I am just a soldier. Unita treats me well. I have left my wife behind in Havana but I have married again here. I will be killed if I go back to Cuba ... communists ... bad ... rape nuns ..."

Interview ends. The interpreter is obviously happy.

"Do you want to ask anything else? It is important that the world knows about this." I shake my head.

In a way I believe him — some of it anyway. How do you really know what is going on? It doesn't matter what side you visit, in Angola you are going to be shown the extremes — the viewpoint your host wants you to see. The MPLA would do the same — if the doors were ever opened to observers.

I suppose somewhere in the middle lies the truth. Perhaps the way out of the dilemma is just to report what you observed and leave the reader with the problem.

But this is not good enough in the case of Angola, a squiggle on the map of Africa which many observers believe has significance in world terms.

/9274

CSO: 3400/746

BRIEFS

UNITA ACTIVITY REPORTEDLY DECLINING--The Angolan defence and security forces are in full control of the situation in the municipality of Cuito Cuanavale in Cuando Cubango province after the incursion by South African racist troops at the beginning of August. In a recent meeting with the local and foreign press, Paulino Pinto Joao, Director of the Department of Information and Propaganda, (DIP), said the South African attack on Cuito Cuanavale was the main event in Angola during August. The DIP director admitted that the incursions by the South African army, particularly by the Buffalo Battalion, had worsened the situation in southern Angola, but these actions should not be credited as UNITA successes as some newspapers claim. He added that UNITA activities are diminishing, contrary to the propaganda spread abroad. The DIP director denied flatly reports by the Western Press on the so-called meetings in London between Angolan puppets as well as the replacement of Cuban internationalist troops with DPRK troops. Such reports, Paulino Pinto Joao said, are in the context of the UNITA and South Africa propaganda campaign in order to present the Angolan traitors as a force to be reckoned with. The meeting, which was the first of future monthly meetings with journalists, analysed economic, social and political issues. [Text] [London AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Nov 86 p 29, 30] /9274

SOVIET POLITICAL-MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of leading Soviet armed forces political workers headed by Col-Gen V. S. Nechayev, Deputy Chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, was in the People's Republic of Angola from September 3rd to 8th at the invitation of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) National Political Directorate. During the visit the delegation was received by Col P. M. Tonha, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party (MPLA-PT) and Angolan Defence Minister. There were meetings and conversations with Lt Col E. M. Paiva, member of the MPLA-PT Central Committee Politburo and chief of the FAPLA National Political Directorate. The sides exchanged views on organising and carrying out party political work in the armies of the two friendly countries and effecting the moral and psychological tempering of troops. The delegation toured the country, visiting military units and the Comandante Zhika military political academy. The visit took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [London AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Nov 86 p 30] /9274

CSO: 3400/745

BRIEFS

FOREIGN RESERVES--With foreign reserves exceeding BP 2,100 million (\$1,128 million)--enough to cover imports for 24 months--commercial banks have called on parastatals to borrow locally rather than from overseas aid agencies. "Botswana is awash with money," one senior commercial banking official says. "We are very embarrassed because we have to turn away large deposits and bring down our rates on deposit money, for which we cannot find borrowers." [Text] [London AED in English 29 Nov 86 p 17] /9274

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR--A trade agreement will be signed with the Soviet Union in May, Commerce & Industry Minister Moatlagola Nwako told a trade seminar in Gaborone on 20 November. A Soviet trade office and chamber of commerce information centre will be opened in Gaborone and the two countries may choose any freely convertible currency to fix prices of all goods traded. [Text] [London AED in English 29 Nov 86 p 17] /9274

CSO: 3400/746

OPPOSITION GPP PROMISES CHANGES, 2-TERM OFFICE

AB142014 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] It is not many weeks before general elections in The Gambia. President Jawara called them for 11 March, 2 months ahead of schedule. Perhaps the biggest threat to him is the newly formed Gambia People's Party, GPP. It was formed when a number of President Jawara's ministers quit the government and crossed the floor. The GPP is led by a former vice president, Assan Musa Camara. But he is not getting in the propaganda battle all his own way. Some say that as a close former aide to the president, his policies are unlikely to be very different; and President Jawara himself has been throwing mud, some of it sticking, accusing the GPP of being financed by wealthy foreign businessmen. In Banjul, Babacar Gueye asked Mr Camara if he was surprised that the elections had been called early.

[Begin recording] [Camara] I was not at all surprised, because Jawara was confused because he did not know which was better, whether to call it earlier or call it later. And I think he has been advised that if he delays it, the GPP gains more ground. That is why he had decided to call it earlier and, feeling that he might put us at a disadvantage.

[Gueye] Now will he actually be able to put you at a disadvantage?

[Camara] Oh, no I don't think that at all, because the party has been fully established: It has its branches working satisfactorily throughout the country. We are in good shape and we are prepared to fight the election now or later.

[Gueye] Now this is the first time that your party will be filling in candidates and there are 36 candidates to fill. Will you be contesting all the seats?

[Camara] My objective is to put a candidate in every constituency.

[Gueye] Do you think [change thought] I mean because of the outbreak of the few acts of violence involving the opposition and the PPP, [People's Progressive Party] do you think it will be safe, free, and open election?

[Camara] Well, actually since the establishment of the GPP, one of our mottos is discipline and wherever I travel throughout the country, I have been

impressing upon every GPP supporter that they should discipline themselves, more so because we are (?winning) and the government party, having known that they are going to lose, they might start to create some obstacles here and there in order to discredit the party and label ourselves as trouble-shooters, and we are taking very careful steps against that sort of thing so that we can impose discipline on our own people. But in light of what has happened we have the feeling that even though it is not going to be a policy of Jawara himself, he has got some irresponsible elements in his government, who might discredit his government.

[Gueye] Now talking about attempts to discredit you, that is your party, the GPP, one would say that enough has already been done--I mean, to discredit the party, (?there is) of course the question of the accusations made by President Jawara that you have signed a document whereby you were actually--as he put it --selling The Gambia to a wealthy foreigner.

[Camara] First of all, I must accept that in life there must be obstacles and there have been obstacles for the party--artificial. They were created by the president very (?recently) and we have been able to organize ourselves to refute these malicious lies which are deliberate attempts to discredit a creditable party and we have successfully done this. In fact, the entire Gambian population except for those people who still think that Jawara should be here [words indistinct] help them stay in control.

[Gueye] So [words indistinct] with you for a change. I mean there are those who would say for example that you are not much of a change from President Jawara having come from the ranks of the PPP and having been in the senior position of vice president, and what would you say to something like that?

[Camara] Well, I would certainly disagree with those people, because we are two separate and different individuals. President Jawara has his own style and, I have my own style. [Passage indistinct] Shall I tell you that the GPP is coming with a change? It wants a change of the government and it wants a change in the style of government. We do not accept one man being a president in the country for 25 years or over. We are going to have a two-term office. And also we are going to change the political system and make it more democratic [words indistinct] democratic as Jawara is offering. [Passage indistinct] So this is very significant. [end recording]

/12232

CSO: 3400/755

GHANA

UK'S CHALKER, PNDC MEMBER OBENG DISCUSS ECONOMY

AB121846 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] The British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth relations, Mrs Lynda Chalker, who is on a visit to Accra, this afternoon had separate discussions with two members of the PNDC, Mr Justice Annan and Mr P.V. Obeng.

During her talks with Mr P.V. Obeng, Mrs Chalker expressed the British government's satisfaction with the PNDC's efforts at economic recovery. She suggested that Ghana and Britain should sign an investment protection and promotion agreement. Mr Obeng expressed the government's appreciation for all the assistance Britain had given Ghana toward the successful implementation of the economic recovery program. He said some of the packages were clearly outside the confines of the program and mentioned the rehabilitation of the Kumasi Water Works and silos for maize [corn] storage as some of the packages. Mr Obeng briefed Mrs Chalker on Ghana's investment code. He said if there are any proposals toward its improvement, the government will consider them. Mr Obeng added that already there is a draft from West Germany which the government is studying.

Earlier, there was a demonstration in Accra in protest against Britain's continued refusal to impose sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The demonstration coincided with the visit to the country of Mrs Chalker and the commissioning of the new offices of the British High Commission today. The demonstrators later presented a protest note through the British High Commission to the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, deploring the attitude of her government and that of other Western countries aimed at fueling the obnoxious system of apartheid in South Africa.

/12232

CSO: 3400/757

RADIO CONDEMNS FRENCH INTERVENTION IN CHAD

AB101957 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Baafi Appenteng commentary]

[Text] The long drawn-out civil war in Chad is assuming greater international dimension with the increasing intervention by France and the United States. Early this week, French warplanes bombed areas in the north of Chad controlled by forces of the Chad Government of National Unity, GUNT, and over the past few months the Reagan Administration has supplied the Hissein Habre faction in the conflict with over \$15 million worth of arms, far more than the economic aid it has been giving to the people of this very poor country.

The Chadian civil war has had much negative effect on the local civilian population especially those along the 16th parallel, the line which separates the two fighting factions. Many of them have become refugees forced to undertake long treks to escape the fighting. The main concern of the war-weary refugees is to find peace and comfort. However, with the help of massive material help from France, the Hissein Habre Government exploits these [word indistinct] for his own propaganda purposes.

Strangely enough, all negative incidents are made to look as if they were the work of Libyans, and of course the refugees cannot say otherwise. Another ploy of the Habre Government is to send his troops to the area known as the 16th Parallel. By entering this no-man's land, the Habre troops aim at provoking the GUNT forces which are controlling the north of Chad. When the GUNT forces react to these provocations, the Habre Government then sounds alarms of Libyan invasion so as to get French help. By increasingly bringing the French military into the conflict, the purely internal Chadian situation takes on an international character.

With the recent rise of rightists to power in France, Habre's pleas appear to be getting sympathetic ears in France. According to Colonel Gauthier, the commander in chief of the French military operation in Chad, France already as some of its most sophisticated military equipment in Chad and Ndjamenan airport has become one of the best defended airports in Africa. Mr Hissein Habre puts all emphasis on French help. As usual he describes the civil war as an invasion from Libya. Habre's tactics have always been aimed at getting the French to fight his war for him. Though he appears to be succeeding in this attempt, the question will remain as to whether this will make the numerous problems of Chad disappear.

BRIEFS

STOCK MARKET RAISES CAPITAL--Details for the establishment of a stock exchange market in May to be known as Accra Securities Market have been given by an official of the National Trust Holding Company. A GHANA NEWS AGENCY report quotes the chief investment officer of the holding company, Joseph Aryee, as saying that a government body will soon be appointed to regulate operations of the stock exchange. He said a four-member technical committee headed by the governor of the Bank of Ghana, J.S. Addo, is working out the modalities to enable the stock exchange to begin operation on schedule. The new system is expected to help the business community to raise capital to finance their companies. Mr Aryee said activities of the securities market will initially be confined to the Accra-Tema metropolitan area and later extended to other parts of the country. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Jan 87 AB] /12232

CONVENTION SIGNED WITH BULGARIA--Ghana and Bulgaria signed a consular convention in Accra. The scope of the convention includes the opening of consulates and notification of the appointment of members of the consulates of Ghana and Bulgaria. The PNDC secretary for state economic cooperation, Dr Don Arthus, who signed for Ghana, noted that the government, since the 31 December Revolution, has made it a policy to strengthen Ghana's ties with the countries of the Eastern bloc. Consequently, there has been an improvement in Ghana-Bulgaria relations. Dr Arthus said already agreements have been signed on a program for long-term economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation between the two countries; and to further strengthen the existing cordial relations, Ghana and Bulgaria agreed to formalize their consular relations by entering into agreement. The Bulgaria ambassador to Ghana, Kostadin Gyaurov, said his country for more than 20 years has maintained regular diplomatic relations with Ghana, and the convention has created legal privileges for furthering the cooperation between Ghana and Bulgaria. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Jan 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/758

DAILY VIEWS SITUATION IN CHAD, LIBYAN OCCUPATION

ABO91245 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8 Jan 87 p 2

[Viewpoint by Editor in Chief Marcellin Abougnan: "Provided Ndjamenah Holds Out"]

[Text] Chad is once again at war. Another unnecessary war. No doubt about this because 26 years of independence could have allowed it to advance steadily on the road to progress.

Unfortunately, Chad is obliged to bear the burden of a war imposed on it by Colonel al-Qadhafi. It has certainly one of the most courageous armies on the continent. But if it masters the ground, it is vulnerable as far as air cover is concerned. Al-Qadhafi, who is aware of this, has been deploying an impressive flight of the most sophisticated war planes to annihilate the Chadian advance over land. And now people must stop looking away. After the so-called war of factions, there is not a Libyan-Chadian war, a war of prestige for the Libyan colonel who wants to restore his image tarnished by the American slap on 15 April 1986. But it is also a war which permits the legitimate Chadian Government to count its friends throughout the world. And, thank God, the number of its friends is increasing and they spare no effort to support it.

In the Chadian capital, there are demonstrations in support of the national armed forces. A real outburst of nationalism which galvanizes the soldiers at the war front in favor of one and indivisible Chadian Republic.

On the other hand, the Libyan Army has run out of arguments: It is occupying a territory which does not belong to it and is constantly coming up against internal resistance, like all occupation armies anywhere in the world.

But for its air force, the Libyan Army would not have recaptured the palm groves of Faya Largeau which is now in its hands. And history will not forget the disappointment of the Libyan Army in Uganda when it took it upon itself to bring the bloody Marshal, Idi Amin Dada, back into power. In all, the army of the colonel of Tripoli was and is remarkable only for its air force which is, in the main, controlled by foreign mercenaries, an army which Al-Qadhafi has never sent out against a country considered the most deadly enemy of Arab countries, Israel. And yet, countless were the opportunities before him to put his pan-Arabism into execution! In addition to this, there is an internal

opposition in Libya prompted by efforts and sacrifices to be made in order to entertain a war whose reasons are beyond understanding, a war telling more and more on the national economy sufficiently plagued by the fall in oil prices, the country's sole source of revenue.

Certainly, the war will last as long as the Libyan colonel wishes. But Tripoli must realize that an attacked nation is more resistant and more dangerous than the attacker.

/12232

CSO: 3400/755

REACTION TO NDPL TASK FORCE OFFICIAL ARRESTS

NDPL Chairman Sherman Interviewed

AB101410 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The much criticized task force in Samuel Doe's ruling NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] in Liberia is apparently biting the hand [words indistinct]. There have already been widespread complaints from opposition parties and civilians of harassment and thuggery by the task force. Now, task force officials have been arrested after the party headquarters was stormed by members carrying dangerous weapons and there were reports that the life of the recently appointed acting chairman of the party Mrs Miatta Sherman, was threatened.

On the line, Robin White asked Mrs Sherman how she felt about the disruption in the party.

[Begin recording] [Sherman] Well, actually I have taken it all in my stride and I have never relented in keeping my word that I would get tough with the task force, if subsequent events and developments (?should be repeated). So what I am taking very seriously is that we are a political party, and not a mob or a group of gangsters and as such we believe in law and order, peace and stability.

These persons have to know that they must be law-abiding citizens and that if they have any grievances there must be a proper forum to which they direct their grievances and seek proper remedies.

[White] Now, I understand that your own life has been threatened by some members of the task force. Do you take that threat seriously?

[Sherman] Well, I have never panicked, and I don't know what fear [words indistinct]. What I stand for I continue to stand for them, and I don't mind dying for what I believe in. I mean that is something [word indistinct]. They will just have to carry out their threats but its not any concern to me because I know what I am doing is right.

[White] How many members of the task force are currently under arrest?

[Sherman] Well, I have not followed the case too closely, but understand it is about 67.

[White] Would you yourself like to say the task force is now totally disbanded?

[Sherman] Well, no I would not say that. I first would like to do everything in an orderly fashion. You have to forgive me if I always must give everybody the benefit of the doubt because I am a trained lawyer. If there are criminals among them they must be prosecuted, people who just have only domestic (?problems) we can warn them or suspend them; if they will not (?heed) you expel them from the party, but through the proper channels again. If we find out that the overwhelming majority of them are law-abiding or can, in fact, live to be law-abiding, I don't see the need to disrupt them. [end recording]

Task Force Denounces Arrests

AB092155 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The special task force of the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL today presented a statement of loyalty and support to NDPL Acting Chairman Miss (Miatta Sherman). In the statement read by the national chairman of the task force, Mr (Prince Tell), the force pledged to work cooperatively with Miss (Sherman) in achieving the aims and objectives of the NDPL.

In the statement, the task force also disassociated itself from the alleged lawlessness and other acts of vandalism displayed at the NDPL headquarters in Sinkor recently by seven executives of the NDPL task force.

In its statement of support and loyalty, the task force described the behavior of the seven task force members as diabolical, wicked, and political (?duality) aimed at tarnishing the good reputation of the ruling NDPL. They also frowned on the attitudes of some officials of the party, whom they said were steering the [words indistinct] the seven former task force members who are now being detained at the national police headquarters in Monrovia. The statement made specific reference to three officials of the party, including Montserrado County Representative (Samuel Johnson), the national treasurer of the NDPL, Mr (Samuel Ngbemah), and the chairman of the NDPL youth wing, (Michael Kaba).

/12232

CSO: 3400/754

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

EEC WATER PROJECT AGREEMENT--The Liberian Government and the European Economic Commission [EEC] have signed a \$2.7 million agreement to provide safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities in rural Liberia. The project is to be financed by a \$2.5 million fund the EEC side while \$200,000 will be contributed by local communities and the Liberian Government. [sentence as received] The project, when completed, will provide safe water supply and improved hygienic sanitation to four coastal counties, including Grand Bassa, Rivercesse, Sinoe, and Grand Kru. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Jan 87 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/756

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

DRUGS ROW COSTS MSM MAJORITY--The ruling coalition led by Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth's Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien (MSM) has lost its parliamentary majority with the resignation of former majority parliamentary whip Harish Boodhoo. MSM now holds only 30 seats in parliament against 32 held by opposition parties. Boodhoo resigned on 19 November after allegations of involvement with drugs had been made by the drug enquiry commission. His departure removed a majority already weakened by the July resignation of a group of dissident deputies after the arrest of four members of parliament in Amsterdam in January for alleged drugs smuggling (AED 23:8:86: 2:8:86; 11:1:86). Another deputy, L. Ramsahok, has also resigned, and Jugnauth has called for the resignation of a third, Suren Poonith. A partial election is expected to be held in southern Mauritius within the next six months. [Text] [London AED in English 29 Nov 86 p 6] /9274

CSO. 3400/746

BRITISH SOLDIERS TRAIN LOCALS TO PATROL MALAWI RAIL LINK

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Dec 86 p 3

[Text]

MAPUTO — Former British soldiers are training a special Mozambican force for the protection of the railway line from Nacala port to Malawi, according to diplomatic sources here.

Britain is also involved with several other countries in the rehabilitation of the railway, which would provide an additional route to the sea for Zambia and Zaire as well as for Malawi.

The Britons training the special force are said to be operating completely independently of the British instructors who are training troops in Zimbabwe.

According to diplomatic sources the instructors are operating under an agreement between the Mozambican State company Eموcha, which is involved in tea-growing, and Lonrho, the British-based multinational corporation headed by Mr Tiny Rowlands, which has been expanding its commercial interests in Mozambique in recent years.

There is speculation here that part of the special force may be used to guard the railway line linking Maputo with Zimbabwe through the Limpopo valley by way of Chicualacuala.

Like the Nacala line, the Chicualacuala railway has become inoperative because of attacks by the

Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement and lack of maintenance.

If rehabilitated, it would give Zimbabwe and other hinterland states another route to the sea besides the Beira corridor.

While international attention has been focussed on the major project to upgrade the Beira corridor railway and Beira port, work has quietly been going ahead on the rehabilitation of the Nacala line. The Mozambican Government is believed to be planning also to rehabilitate the Chicualacuala line.

All three railways are subject to attack by the MNR and can operate only under armed protection.

The Beira corridor, which includes the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe, is patrolled by strong Zimbabwean forces. It now appears that the plan is to have the other two railways guarded by the special force.

The force is one of several private armies that are said to be operating in Mozambique to protect commercial interests. These include a force guarding Lonrho farming interests near the Beira corridor. Another force is said to be protecting a dam construction site in the south.

/9317

CSO: 3400/773

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ZAIRE--Nigeria and Zaire today signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation in Lagos. The minister of national planning, Dr Kalu I. Kalu, signed on behalf of the Federal Government while the Zairian charge d'affaires in charge of external affairs, (Mr Shuto Kapare Sese Seka), represented his country. [Text] [Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Jan 87 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/756

BRIEFS

MINISTER CRITICIZES ANC ACTIVITIES--The Swaziland Minister of the Interior, Phenyane Mamba, has criticised militant refugees who cause trouble in Swaziland. Speaking to the visiting United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees representative in southern Africa, Kalu Kalumia, he said these refugees had killed innocent swazis, including members of the security forces. Referring to refugees believed to be terrorists of the African National Congress. Mamba said these people had come to Swaziland to seek help as refugees but then used Swazi territory in their fight against their own government. The UN representative said refugees were not expected to use Swaziland for subversive activities and they were not immune from the country's laws. He said Swaziland was entitled to punish all refugees who committed crimes in the country. Meanwhile, Swaziland police have arrested two South Africans who were found in possession of arms and explosives. The two men, James Mzibuko and Tembo Kumalu, have appeared in court and have pleaded not guilty to being in unlawful possession of arms. [Text] [London AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Nov 86 p 38] /9274

IFC AID FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT--The International Finance Corporation, IFC, has announced in Washington that it is establishing a new industrial development company for Swaziland. The IFC, which is the World Bank's specialised development aid agency, says it will tackle the project in collaboration with the Commonwealth Development Corporation and some banks in Europe. The project will help with the development of the private sector in Swaziland, where most industrial projects are too small for the IFC to become directly involved. [Text] [London AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Nov 86 p 38] /9274

CSO: 3400/745

BRIEFS

OFF-SHORE OIL EXPLORATION--Officials from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) of India held talks in late August in Victoria on plans for the seismic survey of over 3,000 sq.km of Seychelles continental shelf. The three-man delegation met with the Minister for National Development, Jacques Hodoul, and the chairman of the Seychelles National Oil Company (SNOC), Guy Morel. Seychelles announced the resumption of off-shore oil exploration with the help of ONGC in May this year, following a visit to India by Seychelles President Albert Rene. Morel said then that SNOC had chosen the Indian parastatal because of its extensive experience and technical expertise in off-shore oil exploration. India has agreed to meet the ONGC's costs, while Seychelles will have to cover the foreign exchange component and pay for the necessary shore facilities. Exploration carried out so far, including three test wells sunk in 1980 has covered some 60,000 sq.km of the western part of the continental shelf. [Text] [London AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Nov 86 p 38] /9274

CSO: 3400/745

HUMAN RIGHTS MANIFEST REJECTED BY HNP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Dec 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "'Government From the Grave.' HNP's Definite No to Human Rights Charter"]

[Text] A charter of human rights should not be instituted in South Africa because it is in conflict with democracy. That position is taken by the HNP in a memorandum to the Legal Commission on the possible institution of a charter of human rights in South Africa. The Legal Commission is now gathering evidence on a charter from interested parties. To start with, the HNP points out the weaknesses of a human rights charter: "To think that a mere constitutional document can stand in the way of political forces which want to destroy what is contained in that document unquestionably borders on wishful thinking. Infringement of political power is not prevented by theoretical declarations, but by opposite political forces checking and balancing each other." But the HNP's sharpest criticism is what it calls the "rigid form of undemocratic totalitarianism" represented by a charter of human rights. "The fundamental premise of protagonists of the idea," the memorandum says, "is that certain political institutions such as the parliament may not exercise sovereignty at any price. Parliamentary or similar forms of political sovereignty may not be the foundation stone of a constitutional order." In place of that, an inflexible constitution--among other things--is laid down which can be replaced or amended only with extreme difficulty, the HNP says. The obvious implication of this is that, regardless of whether or not they agree with the principles in the constitution, future governments will be obligated to heed them. Being then a legal document which professes to contain legal principles, the constitution thus in effect rules continually and permanently because the principles contained in it must be executed. Governments which are normally supreme by virtue of the principle of political sovereignty are now reduced to agents, firmly bound to the prescripts of the constitution and obligated to execute them precisely. Not the government, but the law, now rules.

Declarations of human rights are a restatement of the liberal dogma of equality with its genuinely universalist and egalitarianist values and terminology, the HNP declares. Little or no room is left for plurality, and words like people, language, race and group are foreign to such declarations. The idea of legal sovereignty starts off as a liberal thought, but ultimately

results in a rigid form of undemocratic totalitarianism and a dogmatic conservatism which tries to serve as an insulation against the fluctuations of history. "As dogmatic conservatism it tries to perpetuate a single political victory for an idea which is peculiar to one particular epoch as if what is contained in the declaration and entrenched in the constitution forever reflects the sentiment of a changed society and changing political forces. Instead of constantly participating in the political struggle and in that way promoting and protecting interests, there is an attempt to finally bring about a utopia of security through a single political victory and to escape the unpredictability of history. Fear of change is the obvious implication here. Change must be prevented by the one-time compilation of political ideas in a declaration and the creation of constitutional instruments to effect them." Exactly the same accusation as what is usually made against the Afrikaner--that he anxiously wants to protect himself by statutory regulations--can be brought against proponents of a human rights charter. If there should be any anxiety attached to self-protecting statutory measures, the proponents of such a declaration are anxious in the superlative degree, for where an ordinary law can be changed merely by a simple parliamentary majority, a much greater majority is required for amending an entrenched constitution. Furthermore, a law only deals with individual cases, while a declaration of human rights is a comprehensive document containing fundamental principles over a wide scope."

In spite of probably vehement denials, the advocates of an entrenched declaration are also hostile to democracy, the HNP states. No room is left for other political forces, which come to power in a democratic way, being able to change the provisions of the entrenched constitution and declaration. "The majority's will can be undone only as long as there was a majority for it in the distant past when the constitution and declaration were adopted. Depending on perspective, this state of affairs can be described either as a liberal majority government from the grave or a small liberal oligarchy swinging the scepter," the memorandum says.

13084

CSO: 3401/79

RENEWED ATTEMPT TO UNITE CP, HNP FAILS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Dec 86 p 14

[Article by DIE BURGER political editorial staff, datelined Pretoria: "CP Congress Without HNP--Rightists Still at Loggerheads Over Cooperation"]

[Text] The umpteenth attempt to bring about peace between the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Conservative Party failed this week. Two high delegations from both parties separated in Pretoria Tuesday evening without being able to agree on anything at all. The CP is now going full-steam ahead to organize its rightist unity congress on 24 January of next year without HNP participation, while the HNP's further tactics will probably revolve around unilaterally putting up candidates in the constituencies which are already vacant and which may still further become vacant. The lingering discord between those two far-rightist parties is causing great uneasiness in rightist political ranks, especially in the light of indications that a general election may be held early next year. A compromise proposal around the unity congress, which, inter alia, implied that the nature of the congress be changed in order to make it an occasion where a cooperation agreement is announced, was the nucleus of this week's negotiations which broke down.

Discord

The HNP announced in a statement yesterday that the talks were conducted on the initiative of a CP office holder in the Pretoria constituency of Koedoespoort. They were attended by Mr Jaap Marais, HNP leader, Mr Jan Jooste, member of the HNP executive board, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, deputy leader of the CP, and Dr Frans van Staden, MP for Koedoespoort and head secretary of the CP. Messrs Marais and Jooste say in a statement their conclusion is that, among other things, the CP's congress proposal is a contradiction. It is offered on the one hand as a unity conference, but on the other hand the HNP is challenged to attend it so that the discord between the two parties can be demonstrated.

Rejected

The HNP told the CP that there are six conditions for unification. They are: A good attitude between the two parties; open cooperation in a spirit of trust; elimination of differences in attitude, policy and sentiment; moving

away from the period when the HNP and CP were in opposite camps (the Vorster era); coalescence in a spirit of jointness; and eventually unification on a foundation of principles. According to the statement, Dr Hartzenberg rejected all six of these points. The CP made it apparent to the HNP that it refuses to conduct talks on the compromise proposal that the congress be changed into an occasion where a cooperation agreement is announced. The CP is going forth with its arrangements for the congress and rejects the HNP's proposal that the nature of the congress be changed, according to the statement.

13084

CSO: 3401/79

HNP ISSUES AD ON HNP-CP COLLABORATION

MB191102 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 16 Jan 87 p 12

[Advertisement by HNP leader Jaap Marais -- passage within slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /HNP - CP/

/The difference between Collaboration and Unification/

The fact that the HNP and the CP are separate parties since 1982 is manifest evidence that there are things that prevented their becoming one right from the start. The CP was formed because its founders did not want to be united with the HNP.

Now, on the threshold of a general election, the CP urges an immediate unification, while the HNP believes that a collaboration agreement must be reached, as was its point of view since the CP was formed. It is important that the differences between collaboration and unification are understood. A collaboration agreement can readily be arranged in a short space of time, but unification is a process which begs time and patience. It is a complicated and delicate procedure. It has to do with ideas and structure, with administration and finance, and above all, with people.

In the present political situation in South Africa, the obvious path is a collaboration agreement and a division of seats between the HNP and the CP, with involvement by all Afrikaner groups who oppose the government so that a broad national front can be set up. With the present political climate the possibility is not ruled out that such cooperation will ensure dramatic election results and will change the whole course of history. When the parties involved are then in the House of Assembly, the common interests will increase, the differences will wear away and the conditions for unification will become favorable.

/12624

CSO: 3400/783

AWB'S TERREBLANCHE URGES CP-HNP ALLIANCE

MB091117 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, 9 Jan (SAPA)--Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche today called on the Herstige Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] and the conservative party to form an alliance for the coming general election.

He vowed at a press conference in Pretoria that if the alliance was formed--of which he was confident--the neo-militant AWB would give the Nationalists "the most difficult election of their lives."

Asked if the AWB would disrupt Nationalist meetings, he said: "I will fight the way I want."

He stressed however that the AWB would always act lawfully. He suggested that the HNP and CP form a new party about six months after the election.

Mr TerreBlanche revealed that he had turned down an invitation by HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais to activate the Blanke Volksstaatsparty [White Homeland Party] and form an election pact with the HNP.

He said the AWB would not enter party politics because the governments' "devastating new direction" was leading towards capitulation to blacks.

Once that happened, the AWB movement would be compelled to fight the ANC and "murderous black communist-inspired gangs" seeking whites' "cars, houses and wives."

Mr TerreBlanche said if the government wished to be honorable it should close the U.S. Embassy and apply the Group Areas Act. "In Krugersdorp whites were thrown out of their homes because Indians had more money," he said.

Mr TerreBlanche said he had addressed some 200,000 people at public meetings last year.

/9738

CSO: 3400/762

TREURNICHT COMMENTS ON TERREBLANCHE MERGER CALL

MB100726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0342 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 10 Jan (SAPA)--The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in a statement that as it was the CP's endeavor to unite right-wing political parties, the CP associated itself with the stand point of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] that there should be only one right-wing party and that further division should not be promoted.

Dr Treurnicht was reacting last night to a statement by the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, at a press conference in Pretoria yesterday in which Mr TerreBlanche had stated that the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], Mr Jaap Marais, had invited the AWB to activate the Blake Volksstaat Party [White Homeland Party] and form an election pact with the HNP.

Dr Treurnicht said the AWB's request that the CP and the HNP should join forces was in agreement with the CP's endeavor. That was why the CP agreed with the idea that both parties should give on 24 January an undertaking to join forces within a stipulated period. This was precisely the realization of the CP's ideal.

Should a decision be taken on a merger, the realization of the ideal would become meaningful in that instead of a division of seats, the right-wing parties in each constituency would decide together on the best person as candidate.

It was "only along the way" that the maximum unity and voice could be mustered in the battle against the "leftist NP," who had to be beaten in the coming election for the sake of the nation and the country, Dr Treurnicht said.

It would however appear, he said, that the invitation by Mr Marais was a pitiful attempt at further division among right-wing parties.

/9738

CSO: 3400/762

BUREAU COMMENTS ON PRESS CLEARANCE 'CONFUSION'

MB081130 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1118 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, 8 Jan (SAPA)--There still appears to be some confusion regarding the role of the Bureau of Information and that of the Inter-Departmental Press Liaison Committee which, while housed at the bureau's headquarters for logistic purposes, is not part of the Bureau of Information, a bureau statement said today.

"The Bureau of Information is responsible for the issuance of the daily unrest report and can also be contacted, on a 24 hour basis, to respond to inquiries regarding, or to confirm, unrest related incidents," the statement said. The bureau can be reached by telex at the following numbers: 322499, 323021, 323022 and by telephone at (012) 3255326 or, after hours, at the telephone numbers supplied to the media every Friday. "Telex or telephone inquiries to any other numbers do not reach the bureau directly and only cause unnecessary delays," it added. "Please note that responses to inquiries regarding, or confirmation of unrest related incidents by the Bureau of Information do not constitute authorization for publication in terms of the regulations promulgated on 11 December, 1986."

Authorization for publication in terms of these regulations remains the prerogative of the relevant government departments which can either be approached directly in this regard or via the IPLC at the following telex numbers: [number indistinct], 3-23303 SA, 3-23305 SA and 3-23306 SA, the bureau said.

/9738

CSO: 3400/762

MAJORITY OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS SAID TO FAVOR NP

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Nov 86 p 19

[Article by DIE BURGER office in Pretoria: "Immigrants Say They Support NP"]

[Text] By far most of the immigrants who took part in a research project by the HSRC said they support the National Party. Altogether 40.4 percent of the 3,520 immigrants said they support the NP, 16.8 percent the Progressive Federal Party, 2.5 percent the Conservative Party and 0.7 percent each the New Republic Party and the Reconstituted National Party. This emerges from figures announced here by Dr Nic Rhoodie and Mr M. Couper of the HSRC's group interaction department at the annual meeting of the Society for European Immigration. Preliminary findings show that the greatest support for the NP occurs among immigrants who were born in Portugal and the Portuguese colonies (59.9 and 58.3 percent respectively). The least support for the NP came from immigrants who were born in Britain (27.9 percent) and those who were born in British colonies (24 percent). Even among those groups, however, proportionately more immigrants supported the NP than the PFP.

Those who support the NP were also more inclined to indicate that they intend to settle in South Africa permanently. Three quarters of the immigrants who support the NP are keen on remaining here permanently, compared with 38.7 percent of the PFP supporters. A third of the immigrants said the government's racial policy is wrong. The strongest support for that policy came from immigrants who were born in Portuguese colonies and in Portugal. Almost 30 percent of the immigrants said they became more in favor of the government's policy after they settled here, while 22.6 percent became more opposed to the policy. Although most of the immigrants are desirous of settling in South Africa permanently and say that they would still have come to South Africa if at that time they had known what they know now, most of them by far do not want South African citizenship. The data show that precious few immigrants regard themselves as South Africans.

13084

CSO: 3401/63

DISCORD WITHIN PFP VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "PFP's Young Radicals"]

[Text] The deep divisiveness in the Progressive Federal Party will probably be in the spotlight again next weekend at its federal congress in Johannesburg when radical proposals by the young Progs are brought up for discussion. One of their most controversial points of discussion is that the party should actively support the application of sanctions against state and military establishments. They even come to the conclusion that sanctions "will not be detrimental to the South African populace or economy as a whole." And this while militant black trade unions are now afraid of the consequences of sanctions and disinvestment, and Mr Colin Eglin has just declared himself abroad against sanctions. But as residents of the white rich people's neighborhoods, they will probably feel the effect of sanctions less than other people.

The boycott mentality is still present in the PFP, for the young Progs want the party to withdraw from the President's Council and boycott the regional services boards. The wild proposals can also be seen as an attempt by the young Progs to make the party more attractive to radical young blacks who still treat the party with great suspicion and distrust. To many the PFP remains the party of "white capitalism" par excellence. Like his predecessor, Mr Eglin will have the task of maintaining the appearance of peace and unity and glossing over the differences. There is not only the danger of a severe clash between the young people and the party leadership, but also between the traditional right and left wings of the party. It is these kinds of internal tensions which have paralyzed the PFP to the extent that it is no longer any effective factor in South African politics.

13084

CSO: 3401/66

PFP BOYCOTTING PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON EVE OF RECESS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by political editorial staff: "PC Adjourning Tomorrow in Any Case-- PFP Gains Nothing By Its Boycott."]

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party's temporary boycott of the President's Council [PC] does not have any practical significance, in view of the fact that the PC is tomorrow going into recess until early next year. The Council will probably only meet again in January, when the current speaker of parliament, Mr Johan Greeff, is inaugurated as its new chairman. The PFP's reason for its temporary withdrawal from the activities of the PC is that, according to it, the government "has filched" the PC's Political Committee report on group areas. The party will reconsider its participation as soon as the full PC has discussed its objection to the handling of the draft report next year, Mr Robin Carlisle, PFP leader in the PC, announced yesterday.

Domestic Affair

The PFP's boycott measure follows a resolution of the PC's Regulatory Committee yesterday to stick to its resolution of last Thursday that the draft report on the Group Areas Act and related legislation be referred back to the Political Committee for further investigation of the practical implications of some of its recommendations. That resolution was supported by all the PC members of the majority parties in parliament. Mr Carlisle said in Cape Town yesterday the Regulatory Committee's resolution proves that reform has now come to a standstill. "It is clear that an election or by-elections are going to be held early next year and that the state president is trying to duck the question of group areas. He does not have the courage to take a firm stand." A spokesman for the state president's office said yesterday the president has not yet officially received a report from the PC. Moreover, it is a domestic affair of the PC and he can thus not make any comment. Political circles said last night that the PFP's decision to withdraw temporarily from the PC does not have any practical significance, in view of the fact that the PC is tomorrow going into recess until early next year. It will probably only meet again in January, when it inaugurates the current speaker of parliament, Mr Johan Greeff, as its new chairman.

In the meantime, Mr Pieter Schoeman, PFP member of the Political Committee, also said upon inquiry last night he would not unconditionally sign the draft report that was to be signed on 17 November. He wanted to submit a minority report, but was informed that no minority reports are being accepted. Other opposition members also expressed their disappointment last night about the Regulatory Committee's resolution, but said they would still participate. Mr Bill Sutton, leader of the NRP, said he is going to discuss his further participation in the PC with his caucus. He himself feels like withdrawing because the PC's credibility has been damaged by a government resolution not to take a positive step for reform. It is a positive draft report, and he would have signed it. Mr Peter Marais of the People's Congress Party said he is unhappy, but will still participate in the PC, "for you cannot score a goal if you sit on the sidelines and rant and rave." However, if the report is now delayed for the sake of election reasons, he hopes that the government will later accept more of the recommendations.

The three PFP members in the PC--Messrs Carlisle, Schoeman and James Rennie--already strongly disapproved of the Regulatory Committee's resolution the day before yesterday and presented a motion on that to the committee. It was to be discussed yesterday, but according to Mr Carlisle a "guillotine regulation" was applied and the motion was rejected by the committee. Mr Carlisle then gave notice that he is going to present the motion at the next full session of the PC, informed the chairman of his withdrawal from the activities and left the meeting. Mr Kobus Bauermeester, secretary of the PC, confirmed the Regulatory Committee's resolution upon inquiry yesterday. He added that it is not the first time that a draft report is being referred back to a committee on purely technical and practical considerations, "and it will not be the last time either." Mr Bauermeester said all the PC members of all the majority parties in all three houses of parliament, as well as the PC member of the official opposition in the Council of Representatives, agree that the report should be referred back to the Political Committee because it does not deal with all the implications which emerge from the findings in it. It also confirms the spirit of cooperation and understanding existing between the great majority of PC members for the sake of a better future for all the people in the country, he said.

13084

CSO: 3401/66

PFP PRESENT CONDITION DESCRIBED AS CRIPPLED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Nov 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Battered as Before"]

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party has little reason for thankfulness after its just recent national congress. That it had to take place under the guidance of a "retreaded" leader in itself put a terrible damper on the attempts to try to instill new life into the run-down official opposition. Neither did the course of the congress contribute anything to letting the PFP look like a viable alternative government. The boycott albatross is still hanging firmly bound around the party's neck. Nor could the paralyzing discord over other matters, such as national security, be kept covered up. Some of the more responsible--some would say patriotic--Progs had to even counteract an attack from the left wing to get the new regional services boards boycotted. The "liberal" intolerance which has already become characteristic of a certain faction in the PFP also reared its head again. Poor Mr Horace van Rensburg, member of the party's right wing, was hissed at because the far-leftists did not like his viewpoints. To top everything off, demands were made that the government and National Party be singled out for special punitive measures. The Prog leader, Mr Eglin Colin, himself stressed how unrealistic the highly controversial motions advocating selective sanctions and punishment were. He described them as "naivete which goes beyond reason!"

The biggest blow to the Progs' flagging prestige, however, was Soweto leader Dr Nthato Motlana's unconditional rejection of a Prog government which makes provision for the protection of group rights. This must have given momentum to the failed attempts at the congress to get the minority veto, which is regarded as a cornerstone of Prog policy, deleted from the PFP's constitution. Nevertheless, the attempts are continuing, which is putting the official opposition in a dilemma. The unsolved dispute over such an important policy matter has the potential of becoming a terrible embarrassment to the party in an election campaign which, according to indications, is at hand. This may again activate the centrifugal forces within the party and give more voters a fright. The PFP looks more battered than ever before.

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DIVISIVE NATURE OF PFP VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Nov 86 p 20

[Editorial: "The PFP and Sanctions"]

[Text] While an approaching general election usually makes a political party close its ranks, a possibility of an election in autumn has brought the inherent discord within the Federal Progressive Party to the surface early. The reasons are both complicated and obvious. Founded by malcontents in the old United Party, bred in coalition as the Progressive Reformist Party and eventually diluted to a merger of willing and unwilling partners under the name PFP, the party has developed without a realistic, positive central ideal. There has indeed been one connecting goal throughout, and it is still there now, with a negative leitmotiv: to do away with the government, the National Party and Afrikaners in power. That again came out at the last Federal congress, with the important emphasis that certain political agitators in the PFP do not care what damage they cause the country in order to reach that goal. This has Mr Colin Eglin, already seasoned in setbacks, in a dilemma again. In the election climate he must stem the radical leftist advance in his party for the sake of white votes and stop those who asked for sanctions against the country at his congress, for it's a political monstrosity which will sweep the PFP--with its boycott past--out of white politics. Mr Eglin knows this. He also knows that the farfetched demands are not just the sighs of impetuous young Progs. They have come even from his official chief propagandist, a member of parliament, and other senior members, with support on the congress floor. Mr Eglin's biggest worry is the realization that those demands will never cease and perhaps will yet become PFP policy. It is of the greatest importance to the extremist left wing with support from youth that their Colored party comrades should not see the PFP for what it really is: the party of the "haves" in the encaves of the wealthy. The same capitalist white money base of the Prog establishment which once crucified Eglin for the sake of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert is going to test its new stewardship in the next elections by its gain or loss in seats. It goes without saying that Mr Eglin is going to try not to disappoint them again.

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NEW COMMANDO HEADQUARTERS OPENED

Headquarters Opened in Stellenbosch

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans 11 Nov 86 pp 26, 27

[Article by L/Cpl D.C. Cronje: "Commando System an Anchor in Struggle for Free Society"; first sentence is PARATUS introduction.]

[Text] The headquarters of the Stellenbosch Commando was opened on 13 September 1986 by Minister J.C. Heunis in the heart of picturesque cultural-historical Stellenbosch. A new milestone was reached in the proud history of the commando with the inauguration of this headquarters. Because the commando is such a part of the town's tradition, it is also quite fitting that they could again find a post and home in Stellenbosch. The history of Stellenbosch Commando in the present military setup dates from 1962. The origin of the unit can be traced as far back as 1777, when the local military council appointed one G.R. Opperman as commandant of the new local commando system. Members of this commando system distinguished themselves in various campaigns, and in particular the Eastern Frontier Wars. This commando is also a good example of military tradition which was born out of our forefathers' quests for survival, peace and freedom. The commando system formed an anchor in the struggle for a free and independent society for many years.

Minister Heunis said in his speech that South Africa today represents a microcosm of races and groups with political, religious, economic and ideological differences. "The result is a multiethnic, pluralistic and highly divided society which is in various stages of development. Our situation is further characterized by the fact that not all citizens are yet completely included in the decisionmaking process at the central level of government. "In the stormy and uncertain times in which South Africa now finds itself, all South Africans are faced with a choice between various political alternatives of decisive importance for the direction in which we will move in the future. There is firstly a choice for one-man-one-vote in a unitary system. Such a choice does not address the deep-rooted differences and divisions of our society, with the result that it would lead to a system where one group dominates other groups and in which the preservation of human rights could not be assured. There is secondly a choice in favor of maintaining the existing order of things or even returning to an order from the past," he said. "However, we must realize that if we make this choice, extensive and long-term

security actions will become a part of our way of life in the course of time. Thirdly, there is a choice in favor of force, with the premise that South Africa must first experience a revolution before so-called true freedom and democracy can be established. That is a choice in favor of a future built on hatred and blood. It is a choice advocated by those who do not believe in powersharing, but in democratic takeover of power or undemocratic preservation of power through domination by one group."

Minister Heunis said the government will reject such negative choices and make another choice. "The Republic of South Africa is therefore following the route of a continued reform process for broadening participation by all South African population communities in the decisionmaking processes at all levels of government. At the same time we are engaged in comprehensive campaigns in all spheres to improve the living conditions and quality of life of South Africa's people in cooperation with all communities. We have thus made a choice for peaceful processes and negotiation as an instrument of change as opposed to force."

Mr Heunis also said we must realize that those who advocate other choices for South Africa are offering fierce resistance to reform. "The behavior of such groups often leads to the state being obligated to conduct security actions. The government is thus obligated to employ its power bases for the sake of reform and the continuation of reform. It would be fatal to rely only on security action, as if security action alone could bring about mutually acceptable political development. Our security forces are therefore not a substitute for negotiated reform; they are part of our capability and therefore we use them if it is necessary, not as an aim in itself, but for supporting the reform process."

The minister said that the commando has an important role to fulfill in this context. "Besides serving the general aims of national security in the narrower definition of security, the commandos -- which actually represent a regional army -- also have another important role; namely to help protect the reform process on the local level and in this way make political solutions possible. In this connection I would like to refer to the particularly good relationship existing between the people of Stellenbosch and the local commando," the minister said.

Finally, Minister Heunis expressed a word of sincere thanks to the bodies involved in establishing this headquarters. According to his records, negotiations over the availability of the old sanatorium complex, which now serves as the HQ, started back in 1981. He then also wished the commando all success at the HQ and was convinced that the commando's presence there will contribute to the further broadening of the good cooperation which already exists in various spheres with the Defense Force.

Headquarters at Diep River

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans 11 Nov 86 p 27

[Unattributed article: "Lion's Head Commando Serving RSA With Pride"]

[Text] Lion's Head Commando officially opened its new headquarters at Diep River recently. The unit had already moved into the old school building at Diep River 12 months before the opening. The building was in a critical state, but after months of hard work the unit restored the building to a showpiece. The opening was spectacular, with an honor guard and the cadet band from Wynberg Boys' High School, which in the past had already often won prizes for the best cadet band. Mr Leon Markowitz, mayor of Cape Town, presented the commander, Cmdt Ivan Justus, with a symbolic key to the headquarters. On behalf of the council members of Cape Town, Mr Markowitz said that it is an honor to open the building. "Since the unit's HQ have lain against the slopes of Lion's Head, and the right of free access was received in 1980, this unit has lain very close to the hearts of the mother city's community," he said. Upon receiving the symbolic key, Cmdt Justus said that his unit is proud of their new headquarters and will always try to serve the Republic of South Africa with the same honor and pride.

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3401/78

SOUTH AFRICA

DR BOESAK CRITICIZES SALE OF GM TO WHITE INTEREST GROUP

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Nov 86 p 18

[Column by Dawie: "Some of the Sanction Zealots Are Now Surprised At What They See"]

[Text] Now that the sanction campaign against South Africa is unfolding in all seriousness, the truth is beginning to come out that the sanctions are a joke. As Dawie already predicted months ago, the political law is having unintended consequences. Even for the worst sanction zealots, the effect of the measures which they advocated so ardently is nothing less than a grim disillusionment. One of the most striking examples is what happened at General Motors in Port Elizabeth. That American company, like many others of that country which are cutting off their ties with South Africa and bolting, has sold its interests to a South African group. The end result, as the fiery Dr Allan Boesak is now also finding out, is something quite different from what he always hoped and preached. Now he says: "The GM way is worthless. It only leaves its assets in the hands of another white power group. One of the first things that the new management did was to announce that it is revoking its policy which prohibited sales to the South African Defense Force and police." The things which Dr Boesak now objects to are, however, nothing new. Even Americans like Mr George Shultz, Dr Chester Crocker and others have warned innumerable times that this is precisely what sanctions would lead to: American companies leaving South Africa would simply be replaced by companies which would not act so "moral" (some would say holier-than-thou) as the Americans.

Workers

Dr Boesak and the sanction zealots did not want to listen. When the American Congress's sanction law was implemented, he gloatingly said: "I'm not weeping." Now he is raising objections to the inevitable consequences of the policy which he smugly extenuated earlier. Talk of too late for tears! A disillusionment is not only awaiting the sanction zealots. All workers in South Africa are standing in the firing line of sanctions. What happened at GM is an indicator for those who have been living under all kinds of illusions in that connection. With reference to what happened at GM, the new leftist trade union, Cosatu, suddenly said the workers are not willing to pay the price for sanctions.

In a Fix

Yesterday, when the three-week GM strike collapsed and workers began to stream back to the factory, one of the strikers tore loose "extremely despondently" against those returning. "We stressed unity the past three weeks. But where is it now? I have been fired and will not be reemployed. I have been put into that fix by all those people who are now leaving me in the lurch." Such a cry from the heart exposes what gross deception the sanction zealots use when they try to make the world believe that the "oppressed" of South Africa will not mind suffering a bit or even a lot for the sake of sanctions which will bring the country to its knees. Yet the false reasoning continues.

Bread out of the Mouths

Cosatu's chief secretary himself, Mr Jay Naidoo, argues in COSATU NEWS: "Sanctions are not here because of the workers. Sanctions are here on account of Botha and the bosses. They must and will suffer under sanctions--not the workers. Such an apology for sanctions, which can make the current recession worse and will take yet more bread out of the mouths of workers, comes from an office holder of a trade union which allegedly is striving, among other things, for the following: A decent wage for all workers, an end to dismissals and work for everyone, rent money that the workers can afford and suitable subsistence care. How on earth should that be done in an economy which is already experiencing great unemployment and then is still threatened by sanctions? Sanctions, a form of economic warfare, are probably going to get worse. The sanction zealots in America are already preparing for that, and, moreover, there are plans for the UNO Security Council to institute compulsory sanctions against South Africa.

A Monster

The threat is so real that even a columnist in the Prog press warns: "The sanction movement has become an involuntary monster that will devour Dr Boesak, Archbishop Tutu and all who have fed it." The only way the sanction zealots can avoid a terrible day of reckoning is to start in time to stem the evil consequences that they have helped to bring down on South Africa.

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DESIRE FOR PEACE AMONG BLACKS VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Nov 86 p 19

[Article by Ingo Capraro: "'Blacks Also Want Peace'; First paragraph is DIE BURGER introduction]

[Text] Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud (58), regional director of the Cape Provincial Administration in the Western Cape, who yesterday announced his early retirement late this month, plans--among other things--to throw his weight in with Mfesane, an organization which performs community development on a Christian basis. In the following article, Ingo Capraro gives an account of Mr Bezuidenhoud's look back over his career and of how he sees his and the country's future.

He believes that now, "with the devolution of power, a period of quicker and better development" is entering the black townships, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, regional director of the Cape Provincial Administration in the Western Cape, said yesterday. He announced that he is taking an early retirement pension. The past seven and a half years that he has been involved with the development of blacks in the Western Cape were the most difficult of his 40-year career, Mr Bezuidenhoud says. It was "rather hell on earth," he said. He "stood in the focal point when a very unpopular policy was still being enforced."

Thankful

His advancement was on occasion held back because of his view on certain matters. For example, he never wanted Crossroads to be removed by force, he told. "I once threatened to go talk to the state president--which did not make me very popular." But he got along excellently with the two ministers under whom he served, Dr Piet Koornhof and Dr Gerret Viljoen. "They are people with understanding." He "is much happier with the situation" in the black townships than when he arrived here. There have been many changes for the good. He is "most thankful" about the discontinuance of demolishing structures -- "for I myself could never agree with those draconian measures;" about the fact that Crossroads was not moved by force; that the government amended a resolution that the inhabitants of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu also had to move to Khayelitsha; that influx control has been scrapped; the introduction of the 99-year leasehold system, and now also the introduction of full property rights for blacks. He thinks it is interesting that the

government "was converted" from apartheid "before the NG Church was converted from it." ("I will be shot for that, but I know it's true.") The government started to talk about dismantling apartheid as far back as 1977. The NG Church has not opened its doors until recently.

Recognition

He is firmly convinced that there is still enough good will among all the population groups to make a success of South Africa. "I have talked literally with thousands of blacks. With a few exceptions, they all wanted peace. All that people seek is a decent existence, recognition and peace. The needy blacks are in the majority, and they must be looked after so that they can eventually look after themselves."

Seek Peace

Mr Bezuidenhoud also wants to build up a speaking forum to bring people closer together so that they can understand each other. "One of the country's biggest problems is that, although we work together every day, we do not really know each other. And there is too little reaching out to each other." He is accepted "in certain radical circles." "In talks with those people it repeatedly emerges that in their hearts they seek peace." Numerous dissidents who are not in favor of the system of local management boards have shown in talks that they are starting to realize they will have to participate. "Decisionmaking will be in the hands of those authorities. All who are against communism should have the opportunity to stand together against it. There is no doubt that the South African Communist Party and its surrogate (the ANC) want to take over and control South Africa. But most people and the biggest percentage do not understand communism or Marxism." They are not adherents of those ideologies. Among blacks there is "not such a great need for fraternization. There will always be class differences, not only in South Africa, but everywhere in the world. However, this does not mean that if people have the will to live together in peace and build together in peace," they should be prevented from doing this. He is in favor of the Group Areas Act being abolished, Mr Bezuidenhoud said to a question. That would greatly improve relations. He did not want to comment on education.

Infrastructure

The greatest single need in the townships now is the creation of job opportunities. He estimates there are at present about 100,000 people in the black areas of the Peninsula. There is room for 50,000 at most in the area, if one wants to create for them decent conditions with a suitable infrastructure. There were about 170,000 people before the violence between the Witdoeke [roughly= vigilantes] and the Comrades earlier this year. Many people went back to Transkei after the violence. "People are afraid to come to the Cape on account of the unrest." The big advantage to abolishing influx control is that it grants people the very freedom of movement which enables them to seek work where there is work.

Champion

"When I arrived here, I declared that I regarded myself as the champion of the common man, and the media were cynical about that. I am retiring now and I still say that I am the common man's champion." After his recent visit to Europe, where he addressed groups of business people, among others, he got several invitations to speak in Europe, London and America. He will definitely accept invitations in the new year, he said. Mr Bezuidenhoud has performed service in all four provinces and the Southwest. He was, among other things, chief secretary of the Ovambo government for five years. His position will be advertised.

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MODERATES ARM THEMSELVES AGAINST RADICALS AT UNIVERSITY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Nov 86 p 17

[Article by DIE BURGER correspondent in Bloemfontein: "Witsies Go to Class Armed"]

[Text] It looks as though radical students have now taken over control of the University of the Witwatersrand and that the authorities at that university have completely lost their grip. Moderate students attend classes armed with guns, knives, screwdrivers and even hammers to protect themselves, Mr Martin Yuill, member of the Moderate Students' Alliance at Wits [University of the Witwatersrand], says. In an interview Mr Yuill outlined the problems experienced on the Wits campus in connection with the continual intimidation and violence which is reigning supreme there. He said the so-called necklace killings are openly propagated on the campus and the ANC flag flutters on the campus. It looks as if security guards are powerless and only look on as moderate students are attacked by radicals.

Intimidation

Even "conservative" foreign visitors like Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien cannot be sure of their lives there, as was evident from the violence when he recently wanted to address a meeting at Wits. Moderate students at Wits, as well as the University of Cape Town and the University of Natal, are starting more and more to rebel against what they term intimidation. Professor Peter Booyesen, vice chancellor of the University of Natal, this week issued a code of behavior which says it is the right of every student or invited guest on the campus to air his opinion from the podium, but then violence must not be propagated and the rights of others impaired. Many of those speeches are radical, and that makes Witsies [University of the Witwatersrand students] see red. A member of the United Democratic Front (UDF) recently made a speech at the university and, among other things, propagated violence and advocated a "people's university," Mr Yuill said. At such a "people's university" students would not be admitted on the basis of their academic qualifications, but on the basis of the "community service" they have performed, it was said. Mr Yuill again urgently asked that a legal commission be appointed as soon as possible to investigate the intimidation and radicalism at the university. "People are not aware of half of what is happening on the campus; not even the university authorities."

There is an increasing number of students who support the MSA, but they do not want to join out of fear of what may happen to them. "The students do not get any protection from anyone on the campus." Mr Yuill said thousands of students attend their classes every day armed with guns, knives, screwdrivers and even hammers. Although this does not offer much protection when 300 students attack them, it does offer a certain measure of security.

Against Wall

"Posters were repeatedly snatched away from us and torn during the commemoration of the Pretoria bombing this year. Eight of us were attacked by about 300 students in the afternoon. The students made us take a position against a wall, where we were assaulted and stoned. Some of the administrative personnel and security guards stood and looked on," Mr Yuill said. While they stood against the wall, the radical students shouted: "Bring the tires" and "Cook them and eat them." It is such conduct which makes the moderates crawl into their shell. He said the rector, Professor Karl Tober, and Professor Mervyn Shear, in charge of student affairs, should resign because they are doing nothing to put things right.

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SATA REPORT SAYS SCHOOLS MUST BE OPEN TO ALL RACES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 86 p 21

[Article by chief reporter: "SATA Report: Schools Must Be Open to All"]

[Text] Race is "irrelevant" in the educational situation, and state schools over the entire country ought to be opened up to children of all races, according to a report of the South African Teachers Association (SATA). The roughly 205,000 vacant seats in white schools nationwide ought to be filled by black students who are eager to go to school, the report says. This was drawn up by a SATA subcommittee after a motion at its conference last year that the viability of open schools should be investigated, Mr Richard Hawkins, deputy chairman of the SATA and convener of the subcommittee, told DIE BURGER yesterday. The SATA was founded in 1962 and represents more than 3,000 white English-speaking teachers in the Cape. Mr Hawkins said, "It was basically an investigation to determine whether schools can be opened up under the present dispensation." All apartheid legislation will have to be scrapped for schools to be able to be opened up. According to the committee, those who are opposed to the opening-up of schools ought to send their children to private schools.

The report coincides with recent appeals by numerous Cape and Johannesburg schools that schools should be opened up. The Transvaal Teachers Association (TTA) "is studying the report thoroughly," Sapa reports. "There is a lot of support for open schools among our members," Mr Jack Ballard, chief secretary of the TTA, said. According to the SATA, however, the opening-up of schools will not solve all of South Africa's educational problems. By 1990 there will be about 9.5 million students, 8 million of whom will be black. It is unacceptable to pour money and skill into the black educational system in order to bring it to the same level as that of whites. The sharing of existing white facilities and skill is economically a much better solution. To make an open educational system work, schools will have to establish supplementary programs for those students with an educationally disadvantaged background.

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MINISTER OF EDUCATION DISCUSSES BLACK EDUCATION

MB120744 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Interview with Gerrit Viljoen, RSA Minister for Education and Development Aid, by Willem de Klerk; on the "Network" program; introduced by Betty Kemp---live]

[Text] [Kemp] Thousands of black pupils streamed back to school last week, and the education authorities are encouraged after last year's examination results were made public. Black education still remains in the political news of our country. Willem de Klerk interviews the honorable minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

[De Klerk] Minister Viljoen, we welcome you heartily to our "Network" program tonight. I wish to ask you a couple of straightforward questions concerning black education, as perceived by various communities; and these questions are ostensibly critical. The first one relates to your interview with the SABC where you mentioned that it was only realistic that your ministerial post should end in time and that the position should be assumed by a black person. Is there a little speculation as to how this is constitutionally possible? What does it mean?

[Viljoen] I think this is in line with the ongoing government view that education is an own affair matter that is closely tied in with the welfare and desires of each population group within a defined community. If education is an own affairs matter, it stands to reason that each community should control its educational sector. That is why it is so important to me to see to it that parental responsibility and participation is initiated through the use of school committees, school boards, and other community means in black schools; where such arrangements are still at an embryonic stage. A political decision will be reflected in the educational system as it develops within the projected framework.

[De Klerk] Is it the ideal of the government of yourself that matters should proceed in this direction?

[Viljoen] Well, categorically, the reform initiatives of the government that dictate that blacks should have a slice of participation in all political matters that affect them effectively means that they should, as a matter of urgency, assume direction over certain matters which one could describe as own affairs. This is where education assumes an important position.

[De Klerk] In the same SABC interview, Mr Viljoen, you described the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] as negative and rejected it. You said that the NECC had made allegations in press statements that you were not willing to listen to their advice and that the department was unwilling to guarantee security for its members when they delve into the various aspects of problems in education. Would you like to take this opportunity to clarify the matter?

[Viljoen] Yes, I will gladly respond to those allegations. In a meeting that we had with my deputy minister, Mr Sam de Beer, at the end of last year, it came to light that the NECC, in its press releases and resolutions at two of its congresses held last year, emphasized politics and public security rather than academic issues. Academic issues received scant attention or no attention at all. Without delving into all the negative aspects, let me mention as an example that the NECC urged the teachers not to cooperate with the ministry of education--not to cooperate with the authorities [preceding phrase in English] as they said and also mentioned the need to politicize African education. They counselled parents not to work within democratic institutions such as school committees. They also urged parents not to contribute to school funds that are essential for school development. They made many negative comments that made it quite clear that they wanted to use the educational system as an instrument for attaining political and security goals which had nothing to do with education and also worked to the disadvantage of the pupil. Their resolutions had nothing to do with the interests and future of the pupils, which ought to be the main concern of education.

[De Klerk] Dr Viljoen, what is the standing of this committee among blacks and in black education circles?

[Viljoen] That is very interesting, because at one stage when the NECC asked to be allowed to negotiate with the department, they also applied for a court interdict against the department at the same time. Now, that is somewhat of an anomaly. On the one hand they want to negotiate and on the other they take the department to court. That interdict led to a decision by the supreme court, in which the court found that the NECC had no status to act on behalf of anyone in education, that there was no indication the NECC was representative of any one, that the NECC had never been elected representatively according to a constitution by any democratic criteria or organizations. The supreme court also found that it spoke only for itself. So, there is no indication that they have any representative authority. Nevertheless, I can assure you that the department and I and my deputy minister are prepared to give serious consideration to any constructive proposals aimed at improving black education and to discuss these with them. So far, we have not received any really constructive educational proposals from them. Their proposals are always demands relating to security and politics.

[De Klerk] Are there any alternative organizations out there in education, among black parents, with which you can negotiate or with which you are actually negotiating?

[Viljoen] There are no national organizations, but at the local level we have a network of necessary and time-consuming negotiations with local communities, with parent communities, with teacher-parent committees, and particularly with those parents elected by the parents of the schools involved to the school committees and councils.

[De Klerk] Another matter linked to this, Dr Viljoen, is so-called people's education [preceding words in English; all other mention of "people's education" also in English]. It is claimed that this whole concept is gaining popularity and is being conducted very dynamically at some schools and that the department and you yourself are turning a blind eye. Would you comment?

[Viljoen] Yes. I would like to say the department is very clear on this--and in the latest security legislation further control measures have been introduced in this regard--that no teaching program which has not been approved by the department or the country's educational authorities may be undertaken at a school under control of the department. And when we have information that deviant or even revolutionary, inflammatory, politicized programs are being presented, strict action is taken. Of course, that means one has to obtain the right information in good time in order to take action. But this is a matter I feel strongly about, because even though--as I have said several times, people's education means different things to different people--there can be many meanings--there can be no doubt that the radicals in South Africa, and not only black radicals, see people's education as an instrument for politicizing education and using it, as they say themselves, to conduct a people's struggle and a people's war. So, in that sense, one has to reject it totally. Even more philosophically, the NECC in one of its conference decisions stated that people's education rejects the existing education system because of the system's capitalistic emphasis on competition and individualism. It can seem then, that people's education has a whole lot of socialistic and Marxist philosophy. On the other hand, it is also true that in itself, the basic concept, the basic meaning of people's education contains positive elements such as, for example, that education ought to take into account the lives and aspirations of the people, of the population, of the community. So more relevant and community-oriented curricula and syllabuses is something which I feel is of great importance. I would gladly give urgent attention to any wholesome proposals or research in this regard.

[De Klerk] But by saying so, you would not want to give the impression that the present people's education is the right way of going about things, would you?

[Viljoen] No. As a matter of fact, the present project, if I may call it that--the things which the radical groups and in particular the NECC are involved in--have produced nothing concrete. They have said they are busy working out programs, and I have said over and over again that any scientifically responsible and educationally sound proposals in this regard will be given attention, but so far we have not seen anything. So I think they are themselves still involved with something which has not...

[De Klerk, interrupting] Do you mean by that that you do not believe that people's education is being conducted with any degree of success?

[Viljoen] I am convinced that there are very few signs of what one may call deviant or alternative education in the schools. There are no signs of any actual programs having been worked out. There are signs, however, that at institutions other than schools, such as churches and other community organizations, are offering these so-called alternative education programs on weekends. But as far as the schools are concerned, as far as we are aware, we believe this is very limited, and we are doing all we can through control measures, to put an end to it.

[De Klerk] What kind of control measures?

[Viljoen] Well, for example, by taking action against teachers where there is evidence...

[De Klerk, interrupting] Under these new emergency regulations?

[Viljoen] Under the basic service conditions, a teacher in any education department undertakes to abide by an approved educational program. I must also emphasize a very important point, and that is that people's education, which is merely politicized education, which merely dishes out ideological, Marxist, socialist ideas, will never equip a child to gain entry to a career. The employer is a critical person, and he needs to have the assurance that the certificate of the person he is employing--whether it be a school certificate or a college certificate--is worth something. And if it is based on a politicized, one-sided, ideological education, such education will have no career value in the labor market in South Africa. One has to protect the child against this.

[De Klerk] Let us look at that in more detail, the actual quality of a black matric, diploma, or degree. In your view, is it equal to any? Are standards particularly low? Are we involved in a deliberate lowering of standards in order to get high pass figures? I would like your opinion.

[Viljoen] I would like to discuss this matter, because I know it is a matter of which many rumors--I could almost say irresponsible rumors--are circulating, as though a black matric is inferior to, or of a lower standard than, say, a white or Indian matric. First, the Department of Education and Training does not have a separate examination for black candidates. It uses the questions and examiners of the joint matriculation board, as far as the matric

examination in African languages is concerned, and it uses the examiners and questions of the national senior certificate which is used by the House of Assembly's Department of Education and Culture for all the other subjects. In other words, black students enter for a matric examination under examiners and with questions which are part of a national system recognized all over the country by recognized organizations, and which cater for whites in the main, namely the joint matriculation board and the national senior certificate. In addition, in terms of university entrance requirements, the matriculation board has to monitor all results even before these are issued by the Department of Education and Training. The board has its own moderators, it conducts statistical examinations of the marks in comparison with results from the previous year and only when the board approves the results are they issued. So you can see the whole structure at the school-leaving stage is geared toward ensuring equal standards. Let me say, it is an unfortunate fact that the failure rate of black candidates is still fairly high. This year the pass rate was 52 percent; 52 percent of the candidates who sat for the examination passed. That, of course, is much too low, and we are doing everything possible to improve the standard of high school teaching and overcome the handicaps of background experienced by many black high school students, in order to give them a better chance of success. But if the standards were low the failure rate would not be so high.

[De Klerk] What are you doing about improving the standards of teaching right there in the dynamic classroom situation in black schools?

[Viljoen] Several measures are being implemented. There are several in-service training programs aimed at providing enriched training to teachers who in some cases may not have the necessary experience or qualifications. Teaching guides have been drawn up by the department for its teachers. Attention is given through adult education, to making the parents more aware of their duty to support their children in their education. I believe one of the problems in black education is that the black student whose parents are not aware of the parental responsibility in education is in a rather lonely position. So informal adult education is aimed at the parent community. This is very important, because it contributes to the atmosphere at home. As you know, the atmosphere at home is just as important for one's achievement at school as the school itself.

[De Klerk] Are you able to say whether these measures you have introduced to raise the standard of education are bearing fruit yet?

[Viljoen] Oh, yes. We have reduced the percentage of black teachers who have no formal matriculation exemption certificate by 12 percent in the past 2 years. In other words, those teachers themselves went ahead and enrolled in night classes at the teacher training centers and they have improved their qualifications. And over 11,000 black teachers are doing part-time studies at Vista University to gain university level qualifications. So there is a dramatic move toward teacher upgrading in order to raise the level of high school success.

[De Klerk] Dr Viljoen, schools reopened this week. Reports seem to indicate that boycotts are a thing of the past. What is the latest information you have on this?

[Viljoen] Our latest information is very encouraging. Enrollments in all regions are much higher than last year. There are even some places where boycotts were taking place on a large scale last year and where normal population growth and the backlog caused by the boycotts have led to an excess demand on some schools for places, thereby causing a problem in the short term. We will have to deal with that problem, of course. There are also a few places where schools came to a complete standstill last year, where we insisted that the schools would not be reopened until the parents undertook to support education when it resumed. In these cases, negotiations will still have to take place between the school authorities and the parents. In some cases this has already been successfully completed, and the schools have been reopened, but in others, negotiations still have to take place. But apart from that, I would say the return to schools has been extremely pleasing so far.

[De Klerk] We are nearing the end of our discussion, but is there any hope that we will ever depoliticize education to the extent that the real ideals of education will come into their own again, and the whole problem of black education and its financing will be solved? Do you see a light at the end of the tunnel? What is your opinion on that?

[Viljoen] I believe there are several positive factors on the road to the further development of black education. First, the question of financing--the government has committed itself to a 10-year program to bridge the gap in standards of financing of black education and that of, for example, white and Indian education. We have already started with that. Second, there is the fact that as the new central department of national education comes into full effect, which will set the basic financial, academic, and staff standards for all departments, all population groups, and as it gains the cooperation of all population groups for its management structures, I believe the legitimacy, the acceptability, of black education as part of a centrally controlled system will also increase. And another important factor, I believe, on the road ahead is that as we advance with constitutional reform and introduce new structures which allow for political participation, political power sharing, for blacks, the political turmoil in black education will be reduced. As political reform begins to satisfy black aspirations, there will be less political pressure to misuse the educational system for political purposes. So, considering all these factors, I would say the prospects for the future are bright.

[De Klerk] Dr Viljoen, thank you very much for being with us for this interview.

[Viljoen] You are welcome.

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CSO: 3400/762

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIAL SAYS 'RADICAL' GROUPS HARM COUNTRY'S IMAGE

MB090550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0549 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 9 Jan (SAPA)--The Deputy Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, has told the SABC that radical organizations were doing tremendous damage to South Africa's image abroad by conducting campaigns of untruths about the country and keeping quiet about the real facts.

Dr van der Merwe said it was clear, however, that dramatic changes still had to be brought about in South Africa and that blacks should be included in the decision-making process at all levels.

He said the continuation of reform initiatives was of vital importance and that it was equally important that all leaders and organizations should come forward to find a peaceful solution to the country's problems through negotiation. Negotiation was essential because the government could not act unilaterally.

Dr van der Merwe repeated the government's invitation regarding peaceful negotiations. He emphasized that the ANC was a violent organization and that the organization was excluded from the negotiating process because it refused to renounce violence.

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CSO: 3400/762

HOUSING MINISTER COMMENTS ON DEVOLUTION OF POWER

MB151133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1108 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Embargoed until 1800 GMT on 15 January]

[Text] Johannesburg, 15 Jan (SAPA)--The government intended implementing the principle of devolution of power to its full consequences, Mr Amie Venter, minister of local government and housing, said today.

Speaking at the opening of a new municipal complex at Randburg, he said municipal officials and councillors should prepare themselves for the more responsible roles they would play in the new system of local government.

"The aim should be to establish a meaningful democratic dispensation in which each person can--individually and as a group--make effective decisions on his own affairs," Mr Venter said.

Referring to regional services councils, Mr Venter said joint responsibility for community affairs should also be accepted.

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CSO: 3400/762

SANCTIONS, BOYCOTTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE TO DISBAND

MB151025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0928 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Cape Town, 15 Jan (SAPA)--The parliamentary committee appointed last year to investigate the effects of sanctions and boycotts on South Africa has decided to discontinue its work because international circumstances had changed since its appointment.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr J.H. Heynes, MP for Vasco, and comprising members of all three houses of parliament, published its report yesterday.

In evidence to the committee, a number of cabinet ministers state that it was the government's view that the terms of reference of the committee fell within the functions of the executive and not the legislature.

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP MP for Yeoville, who proposed the motion in parliament in terms of which the committee was established, moved that the committee should not continue its investigation because of the approach of the cabinet and because of "changed international circumstances."

The committee also decided that it could not continue its work because it was not within its terms of reference to "discuss political actions to be taken in the circumstances."

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CSO: 3400/762

OFFICIAL AFFIRMS PARLIAMENT STATEMENTS PROTECTED

MB142014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2002 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, 14 Jan (SAPA)--The Deputy Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, today denied press reports implying that the media may be prohibited by the existing emergency regulations from reporting on certain parliamentary debate.

A statement issued by the Bureau for Information said the regulations issued by proclamation on 11 December 1986, proved that certain matters such as particulars appearing from debates, documents on proceedings of parliament or the president's council are exempted from publication control as introduced by the said regulations.

Dr van der Merwe reaffirmed that parliamentary privilege will remain intact. He added that the final test would be whether a particular piece of journalism promoted the cause of an undemocratic organization or not. Dr van der Merwe emphasized that the reporting of the words of a member of parliament is permissible in terms of parliamentary privilege legislation and that the aims of the emergency regulations, including those relating to the media, are not supposed to hamper the normal democratic process. "The fact that these assurances, given during an SABC television program, were ignored by some members of the press and opposition spokesmen clearly indicate that both were merely out to score some early points in the coming general election campaign," said the statement.

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CSO: 3400/762

PRIVATE SECTOR'S MAJOR ROLE IN ECONOMY STRESSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 86 p 22

[Unattributed article: "Private Sector Should Give Authorization"]

[Text] The private sector is sitting and waiting for a miracle from the government and is disappointed about the lack of clarity on financial and economic matters, but it does not realize that it is the government which is waiting for a proxy from the private sector. That is what Mr R.H. Kaplan, outgoing chairman of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said yesterday at the general annual meeting in Cape Town. The South African government has been rather slow the past decade in accepting responsibility for South Africa's economic prosperity. Its fiscal responsibility, as regards a meaningful budgetary process, has fallen far short of its mark. But what is worse is the private sector's inability to give the government a proxy on inflation, corporate tax, personal tax and capital investment. Mr Kaplan says the inflation rate must be brought down to between zero and two percent. There is still high unemployment in spite of the high inflation rate, and he doubts whether it will get worse if the inflation rate is brought down to these levels. Besides that, the maximum tax rate should be lowered to 35 percent, subsidies should be gradually eliminated, decentralization should be replaced by the promotion of industrialism and the financial rand should be again abolished.

Mr O. von G. Scholtz was elected as the new chairman at the annual meeting. Mr M.L. Getz was elected as the new first deputy chairman. Messrs P. Collins and P.H. Ferreira were elected deputy chairmen and Mr W.A. Bremer honorary treasurer.

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CSO: 3401/67

STATISTICS ON BLACK-ON-BLACK VIOLENCE VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGERS in Afrikaans 19 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Black Violence"]

[Text] The bloody violence of black against black in South Africa has even been making leaders of the radical groups counteract it recently. It looks as though the realization has started to hit home with them that this kind of conduct is not helping them along at all in the so-called liberation struggle; rather the contrary. The latest admonition against black-on-black violence came from the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania this week. In a sharply worded statement a serious appeal is made to stop the violence, among other things because it only brings disgrace down on the perpetrators. The violence was also already earlier condemned by leaders of the UDF and Azapo, two organizations that have already given the impression that they want to wipe each other out entirely.

The statistics are indeed shocking. Thus, for example, 284 blacks were murdered by radicals in just one three-month period this year, 172 of them by means of the barbaric necklace method. In a country like America, where the electronic media in particular spew bile against the South African government practically every day, they could not gloss over the mutual black violence, to the measureless horror of the American public. It remains to be seen whether the recent appeals by black leaders to stop the violence will have any noteworthy positive effect. The bloodlust of certain elements has already gotten so uncontrollable that the appeals will perhaps fall on deaf ears. The built-in power struggle within the country's black communities still lies at the root of the matter. It is a power struggle which would not disappear overnight if demands for surrendering property to the so-called black majority were met. Unfortunately, this is a realization which will not easily hit home with misguided idealists who see nothing but utopian visions.

13084

CSO: 3401/66

DROPOUTS FROM LIBERAL CHURCHES WELCOMED IN ARK

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Dec 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "ARK Offers Home"]

[Text] The Afrikaner Reform Church (ARK) has not embarked on a recruitment campaign, but merely wants to offer a home to believers who have been alienated from their churches as a result of the liberalistic leanings in the Afrikaner churches. That is what Rev. Jan Jooste, minister of the ARK, said last week when he addressed an information conference of the Church in Pretoria. During the conference Rev. Jooste examined the disturbances in the churches since the Cottesloe Deliberation of 1960, as well as the various synodal resolutions since then. He again stressed that the ARK is not bent on a recruitment campaign, but wants to offer a home to believers who have been alienated from their churches because of the liberalistic tendencies in the Afrikaner churches. The Rev. Jooste stressed that the ARK is not a political church, but is purely devoted to the unadulterated promulgation of the Word of God. He added that there will of course always be those who will suspect everything that is conservative as being politics.

The Rev. Jooste briefly dealt with the ARK's church law and especially stressed the entrenched articles which deal with the foundation (the Holy Scriptures), the profession (the Third Formulary) and membership, which is restricted to white believers who profess their belief in Jesus Christ in public.

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CSO: 3401/79

STRENGTHENING OF MINING, MANUFACTURING SECTOR ENCOURAGED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Nov 86 p 20

[Unattributed article: "SA Should Make Use of Opportunities--Kuun"]

[Text] In spite of the effect of the current sanction campaign, South Africa is in a very favorable position to take great advantage of the position in which the world economy now finds itself and is expected to increasingly find itself in the next few years. That is what Mr Christie Kuun, president of the Afrikaans Institute of Commerce, said yesterday at the annual dinner of the Swellendam Afrikaans Chamber of Business. However, this will mean that South Africa will have to develop a purposeful strategy much more than in the past in order to assure a bigger say on the world markets. The country already possesses a wide range of strategic raw materials for which there is a strong demand on the world markets. It is thus not only of merely direct economic interest to South Africa to continue to exploit its wealth in raw materials, but, economically speaking, it will make the country proportionately more and more important and indispensable in the world.

Mr Kuun says where South Africa has at its disposal so many raw materials, it is illogical to think only of the domestic market, and ways and means will have to be thought up to bridge sanctions. He also stressed that South Africa will have to appreciably strengthen its manufacturing sector, not only to become less dependent on imports, but to put the country in a position to compete on the world markets with its own manufactured products, he said. This will mean that South Africa will have to live more frugally in the coming years and will have to make a greater contribution to forming capital in the country. South Africa will in the future be ever more dependent on internal money sources, and if the country wants to prevent its economic development from being handicapped by a shortage of capital, the populace itself will have to bring together a greater share of the country's demand for capital.

13084

CSO: 3401/72

SOUTH AFRICA

STRENGTH IN FACE OF DISINVESTMENT, SANCTIONS ENCOURAGED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Nov 86 p 18

[Editorial: "Make SA Strong"]

[Text] It is becoming clearer by the day to South Africa that its continued existence as an orderly and viable state is at stake. The way that Kodak is pulling out of South Africa brings a new dimension to the foreign disinvestment campaign. While General Motors and IBM products will still be available here in spite of their withdrawal, on account of the transfer of their interests to South Africans, Kodak is breaking the ties entirely. They will not remain in the case of Kodak. There can be no doubt that the Kodak way is actually the only acceptable one to the advocates of disinvestment and sanctions. There are already reports that agitators against South Africa want to exert pressure on other American companies to follow Kodak's example by cutting themselves off entirely from the Republic. It is known that other international companies are reconsidering their involvement. To judge by the fanatical atmosphere on a broad front against the Republic, in which intimidation and blackmail are not spared, there will still be companies that will succumb to the pressure.

What should South Africa do under these circumstances? It will have to make itself strong on as broad a front as possible. This goes for the economy, which, despite the many stumbling blocks being placed in its path by disinvestment and sanctions, will have to be managed in such a way that a viable existence can be offered to ever more people. The government, private sector and every ordinary South African will have to help. The field can hardly be more open to resourceful and skillful South Africans. The country must also be strengthened further in the political sphere. As Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, deputy minister of information designate, says: Reform must go forward in spite of the fact that it will not change the country's image abroad. It is clearly no longer a matter of "apartheid" for the sanction fomenters. If a political system acceptable to the country's reasonable people comes about and if this results in solidarity and national harmony among most of the people, a powerful bulwark will be built against the attacks from outside. That is where the country's salvation lies.

13084

CSO: 3401/72

PULLOUT OF BARCLAYS BANK VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Nov 86 p 20

[Editorial: "Barclays Bank"]

[Text] The way that Barclays Bank in Britain got rid of its investment in its South African branch is not without positive significance. The economy can win in reality because South African companies are taking over the British shareholding. It is a pity that another large foreign company has succumbed to the pressure to dissociate itself from South Africa. Barclays' withdrawal is in fact the biggest single disinvestment move so far, although it does not want to admit straight out that it was because of pressure. But it is not at all such a great victory for the anti-South African pressure groups, as the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain professes. Barclays obviously thought through the possible consequences of a total withdrawal thoroughly and realized that such a step cannot be justified on moral grounds. South African groups therefore got the chance to step in. Fortunately for South Africa, there were domestic companies that had the will and financial muscle power to put the bank wholly in South African hands. This assures continued employment for thousands of workers, and millions of rands in dividends will no longer have to be paid to the British company every year. If disinvestment happens that way, it can even have benefits for South Africa. It will surely not always be possible, for South Africa is still lacking certain skills and production facilities in the technological sphere in particular. The challenges of sanctions and disinvestment will become greater yet for the Republic in the future. The advocates of such punitive measures will be spurred on by the successes they achieve. The real test for South Africa will be how it succeeds in making its economy survive in the long run.

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CSO: 3401/72

MERCEDES-BENZ OFFICIAL CALLS FOR MORE MULTIRACIALISM

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 86 p 17

[Article by DIE BURGER correspondent: "M-Benz's Boss Departs: SA Now Closer to True Dialogue."]

[Text] Johannesburg--"Things like the urgent removal of the Group Areas Act can only be a milestone on the road to a real multiracial society," Mr Juergen Schrempp, executive chief officer of Mercedes-Benz of South Africa, said. South Africa is, in spite of certain pessimistic opinions, much closer to the start of meaningful dialogue and a constructive handling of its problems, but I fear the clock is moving toward midnight. The basis and necessary understanding of equal participation of all the people of this country in the building of a new, thriving South Africa must be accepted by everyone," he said in Johannesburg at his farewell ceremony. Mr Schrempp is leaving next month to go back to Germany, where he is becoming the head of Daimler-Benz's worldwide sales and marketing of commercial vehicles. He is being succeeded by Mr Sepp van Huellen.

Dreamer

"It is obvious and natural that South Africa ought to take the lead in development which will eventually reach deep into Africa. But that can only be attained if the existing emotions, fears and prejudices are removed and everyone can participate fully in economic and political processes. I do not doubt at all that this will indeed happen. One has to be a bit of a dreamer to see a certain type of united states of southern Africa which can be one of the most progressive and advanced regions in the entire world," Mr Schrempp said. Mercedes-Benz of South Africa has no plan to withdraw from the country, Dr Gerhard Liener, who came from Germany specially for the farewell, said. He is a member of the board of directors of Daimler-Benz AG and is next year becoming the head of the department for commercial vehicles, where he will be Mr Schrempp's immediate chief. "It is not my task to sit in judgment on the motives of other companies that are leaving the country. We are successful in the competitive struggle in the market. Why then should we throw in the sponge?" South Africa has still always been a good market for Mercedes-Benz, and its position varies between the third and sixth place on the list of export countries. Mr Schrempp said it is remarkable when one thinks of the fact that South Africa is only 14th on the world list of vehicle registrations."

BOTSWANA ACCUSED OF GIVING REFUGE TO ANC

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Nov 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Botswana and the ANC"]

[Text] The ANC's continued use of Botswana to get terrorists into the Transvaal countryside cannot be ignored. This year alone there were six landmine incidents on the border with Botswana. Eight terrorists were taken into custody. It is difficult to believe that the ANC is making these cowardly attacks without Botswana's knowledge, if not also with its approval. It is therefore not surprising that Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, has now invited Botswana to send some of its security people to South Africa. They can interrogate one of these captured terrorists in the presence of the SA Police for the purpose of acquiring firsthand evidence concerning what Botswana alleges to know nothing about. According to Mr Botha, this terrorist told that the ANC uses two routes through Botswana in order to infiltrate South Africa. He himself had the mission to murder farmers in the border region, to turn farms into ANC bases and to maintain contact with certain authorities in Botswana for logistical support.

Botswana has already been informed in the past that the ANC is using its territory to infiltrate South Africa. That has not helped. The SA Defense Force has already struck at ANC targets in Botswana. That is apparently not helping either. Mr Botha's invitation will hopefully now be accepted. That may help to clear up the air between the two countries. South Africa believes in peaceful coexistence with its neighbors, but cannot and will not allow a communist-inspired terrorist organization to murder innocent citizens, including women and children of all colors, in order to try to create the sort of panic in which it can realize its objectives of a violent takeover of power.

13084

CSO: 3401/72

BRIEFS

HNP-CP QUARREL REPORTED--Bronkhorstspuit--A heated quarrel between Dr Andries Treurnicht, CP leader, and a handful of HNP supporters broke out here last night at a public meeting addressed by Dr Treurnicht. During question time, a well-prepared HNP heckler and a few supporters peppered Dr Treurnicht with questions about the highly sensitive points of difference which are presently throwing a wrench into the merger of the two parties. It was the first time in a long time that the lingering discord between the two far-right parties has resulted in a quarrel in public. At one stage questions and answers were slung back and forth. The questioner, Mr Wouter Rust from Middelburg, later said Dr Treurnicht did not answer one of his questions. Dr Treurnicht said the latest attempt at cooperation was rejected by the HNP leadership. "Our door is open. The CP is the party that stands by unification." Dr Treurnicht said even if everything which Mr Rust accuses him and the CP of is true, then he still says: Let's forget it and work together in the future. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 87 p 17] 13084

GM PRODUCTION AGAIN NORMAL--Port Elizabeth--Production at both General Motors plants here was again normal yesterday, with 2,200 workers back in the workshops, a spokesman for GM said. About 1,000 people showed up Monday to seek work, but only 200 could be employed. The plant will close on 19 December for Christmas vacation and work will be resumed on the first day of the new year--sooner than is traditionally the case--to make up for lost time, the spokesman said. According to him, workers support the early start next year. "Many" of the 567 workers who were dismissed because of the strike have been taken back into service. There is a report from Johannesburg that the strike of about 500 workers at the J.G. Strijdom Hospital was continuing yesterday. The workers, all members of a black municipal trade union, are demanding wage increases and better working conditions. - (Sapa) [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 86 p 17] 13084

MALAN DENIED PORTUGUESE VISA--Pretoria--The vacation plans of the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, were thwarted by the Portuguese government's refusal to issue him a visa to visit Madeira next month. The Portuguese state-controlled news agency, Anop, reported the day before yesterday that Gen Malan's visa request has been rejected. According to the report, Gen Malan was to have been the guest of businessmen from the island who have emigrated to South Africa. Inquiries yesterday, however, revealed that Gen Malan would have visited the island on a private visit. A spokesman for Gen Malan said upon inquiry that the minister is not willing to comment "on guesses in connection with his private vacation arrangements." [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 86 p 8] 13084

LARGE BANKS OPPOSE BOYCOTTS--It would appear that no other foreign bank is going to follow the example of Barclays Bank of Britain and sell its South African interests. Moreover, foreign banks do not intend to break their ties with South Africa either. One of the large banks in America, Citibank, says it does not intend to sell its full branch in South Africa. A spokesman for the bank says they intend to still keep on operating that branch, although they are looking at the situation in South Africa on a continual basis. Standard Chartered of Britain also said it does not have any plans to sell its 39 percent interest in the South African Standard Bank. However, it recently lowered its interest in that bank from 50 percent to 39 percent by not assuming its rights in an issuance of rights of the South African Standard Bank. Other American banks have also given to understand that they are not going to break their ties with South Africa. Those banks include Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Morgan Guaranty Trust. Other British companies in South Africa, besides the British banks, do not now have any plans to pull out of here either. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 86 p 22] 13084

REGULATIONS ENFORCEMENT TRANSFERRED TO PROVINCES--The state president has transferred the enforcement of regulations of various bills from the minister of constitutional development and planning to provincial administrators. A notice in this regard appeared in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in Pretoria. The bills are: the bill on the prevention of illegal squatting, certain sections of the bill on the Group Area Act, the bill on the abuse of habit-forming substances and rehabilitation centers, the bill on national welfare, the bill on the blind, the bill on the aged, the bill on social pensions, and the children's bill. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 2 Jan 87 MB] /9738

TEXTILE UNIONS MERGE--A new alliance of six trade unions in the textile and related industries has just been formed in Cape Town. The organization is known as the South African Federation of Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Unions. These trade unions represent 165,000 workers. Sapa reports that the organization is not intended as opposition to any other trade-union alliance. One of the member unions, the National Union of Textile Workers, is retaining its affiliation with the powerful Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). All these unions are independently affiliated with the International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation. The other unions belonging to the new trade-union alliance are the Garment Workers' Industrial Union (Natal), the National Union of Clothing Workers, the Garment Workers' Union of the Western Province, the Textile Workers' Industrial Union and the Transvaal Leather and Allied Workers' Industrial Union. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Dec 86 p 20] 13084

THREE RESEARCHERS HONORED--Pretoria--Three researchers of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have been rewarded with merit prizes for meritorious work. They are Dr Dirk Baker, head of the electronics laboratory of the National Institute for Aeronautics and System Technology; Dr Johannes van der Walt, retired head of the research group for microbiology at the National Institute for Food Research; and Dr Adriaan Botha, head of the accelerator group at the National Nuclear Accelerator Center near Faure. Dr Baker is known for his work in measuring microwaves, Dr Van der Walt for research on the taxonomy of yeasts, and Dr Botha for research on proton acceleration. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Dec 86 p 7] 13084

CSO: 3401/79

STREET COMMITTEES SAID TO HAVE STEMMED VIOLENCE IN TOWNSHIPS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 27 Dec 86 p 2

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of street committees have been formed in Soweto in recent months amidst claims they are responsible for the dramatic decline in unrest deaths.

The street committees comprise six or more members elected by residents. They report to block committees, which in turn report to area committees.

The committees were formed in some areas of Soweto in April, and since then have spread quickly to other areas.

Members of the committees include activists who claim to be non-sectarian, and both the UDF and Azapo have members on committees.

Committee members say their aim is to bring about peace and unity in Soweto, and to protect residents' interests against "dangerous strangers". In some cases they also take on crime-prevention duties.

"In our area, killings were such that we were sure of finding at least three bodies every weekend. But this is no longer the case since the street committees were formed," said one member of a Soweto street committee.

They also claim some success in easing inter-tribal tensions.

While the street committee system has similarities to the M-Plan devised by Mr Nelson Mandela 33 years ago, and some residents call the system by this name, street committee members interviewed deny they have links with the ANC.

/9317

CSO: 3400/778

SABC-TV REPORTAGE OF ANC TRAINING CAMP RIDICULED

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 4 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Percy Qoboza in Percy's Itch column]

[Text]

SABC-TV is something else – and you had better believe it. Nobody can blame one for concluding that either the people at Auckland Park have gone absolutely bananas – or even worse, they have come to the sorry conclusion that South Africans have become so punch-drunk with propaganda that anything appearing on the box will be religiously lapped up.

Take the dreadful documentary they had just before Christmas which purported to show the African National Congress as a horrendous organisation which treated its followers with untold brutality.

It was such a dismal failure that anybody who believed even a tenth of that amateurish attempt must take themselves to the nearest headshrinker. And if the latter is worth his salt, he will obviously prescribe staying away from watching TV1.

Even my 14-year-old could not resist telling me that one scene claiming to show an ANC training camp – with hundreds of young men and women sing-

ing freedom songs – was in fact footage from a scene taken at a funeral in Duduza!

Now how's that for being caught out like a rat?

If a 14-year-old girl can be that perceptive, then the SABC must ask themselves who's fooling who.

The fact of the matter is that as long as the SABC enjoys the monopoly of smearing and defaming people who can't defend themselves – since the country's laws have seen to that – then whatever they say about outlawed organisations will just be dismissed as hollow propaganda by all right-thinking people.

One would have thought that Pretoria, given the deepening crisis in the land, would be busy seeking realistic options to reverse the situation. Maligning the organisation with the biggest political following in the land seems to me to be a crazy way of looking at those options.

Nowhere in that documentary was it mentioned that all over America and Europe there are outstanding academics who left this country under the auspices

of the ANC and were helped through their studies by the organisation. An obviously well considered investment for a new South Africa. For the skills of these people will be sorely needed when our people finally do take their rightful place in this nation.

But what concerns me about that documentary is that a white friend of mine tells me most white people will believe it. If that is so, then the SABC's role in the disinformation campaign is even more distasteful. A public medium like it should be preparing people to accept the consequences of living in a normal society – instead of enforcing the unacceptable abnormality of the situation we have now.

Thank heaven I switched to M-Net after that and was treated to a real Robert Redford humdinger, *Three Days of the Condor*.

It was Redford at his best. It did more than just soothe away the claptrap and garbage I was subjected to on TV1. It was pure entertainment.

/9317

CSO: 3400/778

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S EDUCATION BAN CONDEMNED--Johannesburg, 13 Jan, SAPA--The ban on people's education was a "loud and clear declaration that the government is not prepared to solve the education crisis," the South African National Students' Congress, said in a statement released today. "Thousands of students went back to school despite the fact that fellow students, student leaders and members of the National Education Crisis Committee are still in detention, and the state of emergency has not been lifted. We must warn the government that if going back to school means more swallowing of the colonialist education that we so much abhor, then it will have itself to blame if schools are going to run empty." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0930 GMT 13 Jan 87 MB] /12624

6 NEW SCHOOLS PLANNED IN ALEXANDRA--The Department of Education and Training is to build six schools--five primary and one secondary--in Alexandra Township this year, Deputy Minister Mr Sam de Beer announced during a tour in the township yesterday. Mr de Beer said two of the primary schools would be built between January and March at a cost of R600,000, while two more, Ikageng and Zenzele, would be put on tender on Thursday. He said as far as upgrading was concerned, two existing school buildings had already been converted into double-storeys. He said R53,000 had also been set aside for improvements to other schools while R800,000 would be allocated for sporting facilities. "I would like to thank the community of Alexandra for their patience and perseverance for years of waiting for better facilities. We are here because of our sincere wish for our children to obtain the best possible education," Mr de Beer said. He said it must be realized that the future was going to be decided by the education of the children. Meanwhile, the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) has issued a call to all headmasters of Indian schools to admit children of all races when schools re-open today. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jan 87 p 2 MB] /12624

DIRE NEED FOR BLACK MANAGERS NOTED--There are only 256 000 South Africans managing and administering the country and its businesses out of a total economically active population of 8.7 million, according to the latest official population analysis. The analysis shows that there are more than 33 workers per manager or administrator in SA, compared with ratios of about 6-1 in the US and 8-1 in Europe. Moreover, if the public sector is omitted, the SA ratio rises to some 50-1. Also, the SA ratio could be more than 100-1 by the year 2000 unless the number of new, trained black

managers and administrators each year is increased by at least 1 000 percent. At present, only 10 802 blacks are listed as managers or administrators--less than four percent of all such workers. By contrast, some 60 percent of all economically active South Africans are black.--Sap.
[Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 4 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

AZASM MEMBERS HIDING--Several Azanian Student Movement members have gone into hiding following the Bophuthatswana police's detention of four Ga-Rankuwa and one Atteridgeville Azasm branch members recently. The Bop police, bent on eradicating undesirable elements in their territory, arrested Bali Rapoo, 17, of Atteridgeville at a roadblock in Mabopane on December 19 for allegedly having "unwanted material." Azasm president Nkosi Molala said Rapoo had gone to make arrangements for the new school term with his friends in Mabopane when he was arrested. The other four Azasm members, Molala says, were picked up at their homes in Ga-Rankuwa late in November last year. The Ga-Rankuwa police have confirmed that they are being held at the Odi prison in Mabopane in terms of the Maintenance of Law and Order Act. Molala has condemned the arrests. [Text]
[Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 4 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/778

NEWSPAPER GROUPS TO CHALLENGE BANS ON ANC REPORTING

MB101830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 10 Jan (SAPA)--The two major English-language newspaper groups are to challenge in court the government's latest gags on the publication of news or comment on the African National Congress.

The challenge, by SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers] Argus, was launched today, and papers were served on the minister of law and order and the commissioner of police.

The application asked the court to declare the order, issued on Thursday by the commissioner, to be void. The main grounds are that the order is vague, extends beyond the powers conferred on the commissioner, and is grossly unreasonable.

Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of THE SUNDAY TIMES, said the sweeping and restrictive nature of the order and notice made the proper performance of his duties virtually impossible.

"There are now vast areas of activity which are of crucial public importance, and which we believe readers will regard as essential in the planning of their private lives, about which they can no longer be informed."

Mr Rex Gibson, acting editor of THE STAR, said the notice imposed almost total censorship on publication of any statements relating to any unlawful organization.

/9738

CSO: 3400/761

NEWSPAPER GROUPS TO CONTEST REPORTING CURBS IN COURT

MB141055 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1019 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 14 Jan (SAPA)--An application by the Argus Company and the South African Associated newspapers challenging restrictions on reporting on "unlawful" organizations, is being launched in the Rand Supreme Court today.

The English newspaper groups are asking the court to set aside an order by the commissioner of police, issued last week in terms of the emergency regulations. It prohibits editors from publishing "anything calculated to improve or to promote the public image or esteem" of any organization declared unlawful under the Internal Security Act. These would include the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

The order was a sequel to advertisements placed in newspapers countryside calling for the unbanning of the ANC.

The newspaper groups are contesting the order on the grounds that:

--It exceeds the powers granted to the commissioner in terms of the emergency regulations.

--It is so wide that it covers matter that cannot fall within the powers conferred on the state president by the Public Safety Act.

--It is manifestly unjust.

--It is grossly unreasonable.

--It is vague and uncertain.

/9738

CSO: 3400/761

POLITICAL PARTIES, UDF CRITICIZE LATEST PRESS CURBS

MB101035 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party has slammed the government's latest media curbs as "incredibly stupid" and the move has drawn criticism from several sectors. The New Republic Party was less critical.

Reacting to a ban on reports or advertisements which promoted the public image of banned organizations, Mr Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on information, said: "The latest ban is incredibly stupid.

"The government should accept the invitation of the ANC to negotiate, and not behave in their typically authoritarian and frightened way. The ANC will not go away, no matter how much it is gagged," said Mr Soal.

Law and order spokesman for the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, however, said he "could not get excited about the banning of an advertisement that promotes an organization which threatens the safety of South Africa."

The Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party and member of the Cabinet without portfolio, said today he had no problems with the controversial ANC advertisements which appeared in about 20 newspapers nationwide yesterday. "My party has itself called for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela," he said.

On the latest press curbs, Mr Hendrickse said he would have to study the Government Gazette before commenting.

National president of the Black Sash Mrs Mary Burton said: "What it does is to keep a majority of the white population in ignorance. We believe all organizations have the right to be heard."

Mr Jules Browde, senior counsel, national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, said: "This type of regulation appears to be an effort by the government to remove the last vestige of freedom of the press, but what is perhaps more deplorable is that the restriction against saying anything publicly which may heighten the esteem of people in banned organizations means a curtailment of the freedom of association and expression of opinions."

Leader of the National People's Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said his party's full caucus would meet in Cape Town on 27 January to discuss, among other things, the media curbs and representations the party had received from members of the public, including representatives of the press.

Co-president of the United Democratic Front Mrs Albertina Sisulu said the new restriction was clearly aimed at "muzzling the progressive forces opposed to apartheid."

"We denounce the restrictions as more oppression and harassment. Anyone who opposes the government is muzzled," she said.

The Conservative Party was not prepared to comment on the new curbs at the time of going to press.

/9738

CSO: 3400/761

PFP CONSIDERING LEGAL ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT

MB141427 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1424 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 14 Jan (SAPA)--The Progressive Federal Party was considering taking the "state president and his government" to court in order to set aside the emergency censorship regulations, PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin said today. The media could not publish the PFP's statements on a "vast range of subjects concerning the state of the country and emergency, he said. But cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and "government spokesmen (no doubt all National Party candidates) can say what they like and be freely reported," Mr Eglin said in a statement to SAPA.

"Before the media can publish statements on these subjects by the PFP they have to obtain permission of a cabinet minister, a deputy minister or a government spokesman. In these circumstances a fair election is impossible," Mr Eglin said. "Our lawyers have advised us that these regulations are invalid and should be set aside by the courts. The Public Safety Act was aimed at securing the safety of the public. The state president's regulations under that act seem to be aimed at giving the NP a wholly undemocratic and unfair electoral advantage." The PFP leader said there must be a good reason "why the NP is frightened to allow the public to hear the truth."

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CSO: 3400/761

COMMENTARY SAYS VOTERS MUST PICK PARTY WITH CLEAR POLICY

MB130524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The question of electoral alliances and pacts has become prominent since the state president's new year announcement that an election for the House of Assembly is to be held later this year.

There are two main reasons for political parties considering an electoral alliance. First, where two political parties which are close to each other on the political spectrum each nominate a candidate in a particular constituency there is inevitably a split vote and consequently the possibility of the party they are both chiefly opposed to winning that constituency.

Second, for the senior partner in an alliance, the prospects are enhanced of it forming the official opposition, or the government, after the election.

The other side of the coin is that there is a real danger that electoral pacts can cause fundamental policy issues to become blurred. This danger arises when parties, in order to cement an alliance, make compromises on matters of principle or accommodate policy guidelines not in accord with their own declared policy.

Countries in Europe--and, in indeed, South Africa as well--have had multiparty governments that have managed to achieve a workable accommodation. But it is pertinent to ask whether today's climate does not demand that South Africa have a government which has a clear-cut and unambiguous policy on the fundamental issues facing the country.

In an earlier comment, we suggested that the cardinal issue to be decided by the electorate at the forthcoming election is whether the present program and pace of reform should be continued with or whether it should be expedited (as some would have) or halted and even turned back (as others would have). Coupled with this question, and providing reciprocal influence, are the revolutionary onslaught, external pressure and the national economy.

Political parties that form an electoral alliance on the basis of seeking only the role of the official opposition to oppose the policies of the government on particular issues would probably not find it too difficult to implement such a commitment. But it is a very different story if two parties present themselves to the electorate as an alternative government.

The electorate would then expect such an alliance to put before it clear policies on cardinal issues.

As example, it would be expected of such an alliance to state in categorical terms whether, if it should form the new government after the election, there would be one official language or two: and whether it would endorse integrated sport or enforce segregated sport.

At the other end of the political spectrum, it would be expected of an alliance to state clearly its standpoint on questions such as enforced residential and school integration. Where there are differences between partners in an alliance on policy guidelines or policy nuances, the electorate cannot be expected to guess which will triumph in a post-election administration. The present situation in South Africa demands that the voters pass judgment on policies that are neither clouded nor ambiguous.

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CSO: 3400/761

COMMENTARY VIEWS REFORM PROSPECTS IN 1987

MB010532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] It was with a good measure of thankfulness that South Africans said good-bye to 1987 this morning and welcomed in the new year. For 1986 had been a troubled year -- continuing violence and unrest that saw the introduction of a state of emergency, a host of financial and economic problems -- and the advent of sanctions.

As we look to a bright year in 1987 and a brighter future, the experience of the past demands a commitment by all to two overriding priorities. The first is to get the economy moving and the second is for a coming together of those who can make a positive contribution to further reform.

It is not true to say that in 1986 there was no meaningful reform. The perception of reform having become bogged down and of there having been a retreat into the laager is a false perception created and nurtured by elements politically hostile to the government of the day. Even a cursory glance at 1986 shows significant reforms: among them, the abolition of influx control and the hated dompas, restoration of South African citizenship to residents of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda Ciskei] countries, home ownership for blacks and the opening of central business districts to all in many cities and towns.

Last night the state president announced that further reform initiatives will be taken this year by the white House of Assembly, with mandates given to it by the white electorate at the general election that is to be held later in the year. It is common cause that a major initiative that must be taken concerns the future political dispensation for black citizens. But reform initiatives can only become reality if there is an appropriate response to them: and in respect of a further black political dispensation there must be an active and positive response from those black leaders who reject revolution as an answer to this country's problems and who are prepared to negotiate and reach consensus with other population groups on future political structures and institutions.

A climate of unrest and intimidation is clearly not conducive to such a process of negotiation. The state of emergency has succeeded in stabilizing the unrest situation: now there is need for a return to normality so that the process of negotiation can begin in earnest. In this regard, one promising indicator is that there is likely to be a return to normality this year in respect of black schooling, which, in the recent past, has been a major component of unrest situation. The priority now is to restore normality in respect of other components of the unrest so that there can be a climate of stability and personal security in which people can speak up and take part in meaningful reform.

1987 will be a year of reform: it will also be a year -- at the general election and on other occasions -- in which South Africans will be offered the opportunity of uniting against the revolutionary onslaught and against foreign intervention: and of standing together in building up their economy and in telling the outside world in no uncertain terms that they and they alone will resolve their own problems.

/12624

CSO: 3400/768

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSIONALS RENOUNCE SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

MB150957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0920 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Cape Town, 15 Jan, SAPA Professor Chris Barnard yesterday joined Dr Louis Luyt and other leading businessmen and academics in renouncing his support for the government after signing an advertisement urging people to vote "yes" in the 1983 referendum.

He was one of 135 respondents in a random survey conducted by the CAPE TIMES newspaper.

Others who have renounced their support are the constitutional law expert, Professor Marinus Wiechers, and the head of Tongaat Milling, Mr Chris Saunders.

Dr Barnard said the government had "brought this country to its knees" and he called for a different approach. He said the denial of political power to black people had been a "big mistake." "If one treatment doesn't work you try another. I want the privilege of going overseas some time and saying there are no apartheid laws at all. I don't think that they (the NP) can even get this country right."

Mr Frank Martin, co-convener of the KwaNatal Indaba and a former senior natal MEC [Member of the Executive Committee], described the forthcoming election as a "re-arranging (of) the deck chairs on the Titanic."

He had supported the 1983 "yes" vote because "it was the first piece of legislation since 1948 aimed at bringing people together instead of separating them."

He had hoped that "sense would prevail" but the progress made had been "a big disappointment" to all who had voted on the assumption that there would soon be accommodation for blacks.

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CSO: 3400/768

COMMENTARY REVIEWS REFORM ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1986

MB311305 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Station commentary: "1986: The Year of Reforms"]

[Text] In spite of all the political turmoil, destruction, and violence in South Africa's black community, 1986 will go down in history as one in which black advancement and reform reached new heights. At the beginning of the year, when opening parliament, State President P.W. Botha said: We have outgrown the outdated colonial system of paternalism as well as the outdated concept of apartheid.

Probably the most significant reforms were the abolition of influx control and the hated pass laws system. Blacks from any part of South Africa, including the black states, may now move, live, and work where they like and sell their labor to the highest bidder. All South Africans irrespective of population group, now carry a uniform identity document and influx control has been replaced by a policy of orderly urbanization.

South African citizenship has also been restored to all citizens of the four independent national states who lost their South African citizenship when their countries became independent. Black South Africans may now fully own as many houses as they can afford in any of the country's black cities and towns. Previously they could only own their houses through a 99-year leasehold or rent them from black municipalities. Now the permanence of black people throughout South Africa has been finally fully recognized. This, in turn, has led to the massive upgrading and modernization of black cities and towns and a massive housing drive to reduce the country's black housing backlog; Together with this goes the upgrading of black human resources through education and training. A deregulation drive is in progress to enable black small business development and central business districts in major centers are being thrown open to black entrepreneurs.

Black municipal autonomy is being vigorously promoted and local government has been completely restructured to get back the full and equal say in the country's second-tier government for the first time. The remaining major reform which is one of challenges for 1987 is to formalize negotiations between South Africa's black, brown, and white leaders for full political participation by blacks in the central government. This process may get off the ground in 1987 with the establishment of the proposed national council as a prelude to power sharing.

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CSO: 3400/768

LABOR PARTY SPEAKERS DISCUSS REFORM

MB031926 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] The national chairman of the Labor Party and the minister of the budget in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Andrew Julies, says although the tricameral system of parliament is not the ideal one, it is a start to full power sharing.

Speaking at the 21st annual conference of the party in Port Elizabeth, Mr Julies said that stability was a prerequisite for reform. He said certain elements in the country and the outside world accused the government of oppression when it took steps to ensure stability and security in the country. These elements were retarding the process of reform. He called on those advocating an economic war to stop doing so, as they had already made their point of wanting a South Africa free of racial discrimination.

The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, says the belief that sanctions are a blessing is nonsense. He says they are a burden. Speaking at the same conference, Dr Phatudi said if sanctions were applied against South Africa because of its mistaken policies, the people of the country should be courageous enough to remove the mistakes. He called on the Labor Party to take the initiative in parliament in calling for a national indaba similar to the Natal-Kwazulu Indaba.

Another speaker at the conference, the new South African ambassador to the Netherlands, Dr Frank Quint said that when he took his new post he would impress on the Netherlands that it would be better to help than to hinder South Africa in the process of reform. Dr Quint left for the Netherlands this afternoon.

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CSO: 3400/768

MAJORITY WHITE VOTERS BACK REFORM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Dec 86 p 11

[Text]

Seven of every 10 white voters supports the concept of reform, according to a nationwide opinion poll published in *Rapport*, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper. Almost 2 000 people were questioned.

The most popular constitutional model among those polled was a federal or confederal system on a non-ethnic regional basis. It had the support of 37 percent.

The same 37 percent felt the rights and privileges of the individual in such a system should be guaranteed by a Bill of Rights.

Twenty-seven percent wanted a state based on group autonomy, while 20 percent wanted homelands for each group.

The dismantling of apartheid was named by 57 percent of the respondents as one of the most urgent issues requiring atten-

tion. Twenty-three percent referred specifically to the Group Areas Act.

The opening of public amenities was also mentioned.

General issues indicating the wish for the protection of whites' rights were raised by 27 percent.

Other issues requiring attention were negotiation, dialogue and power-sharing (50 percent); economic considerations, such as the creation of job opportunities and the curbing of inflation (29 percent); and reforming the educational system (15 percent).

Thirty-eight percent believed the pace at which the Government is bringing about reform is just right, 34 percent believe it is too slow, 11 percent believe it is too fast, 15 percent do not agree with the political reform policy, and 2 percent are not sure.

/9274

CSO: 3400/751

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY FINDS WHITE BELIEF IN RACIAL INTERACTION

MB121612 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1531 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Jan (SAPA)--The majority of white South Africans now believe social interaction creates better understanding between different race groups, according to a survey. The study, conducted by Market Research Africa, found that 71 percent of whites agreed that meeting people from other groups "on an equal footing" was a "prerequisite for peaceful change." But there was "very limited social mixing in South Africa outside the workplace, and intergration is proceeding at a slow rate," said Mr Brian Rath, an executive quoted by the survey.

The survey, carried out last year, sampled 2007 white adults in urban areas throughout South Africa. Eighty-four percent of people in Natal were in agreement as compared to 57 percent in the Orange Free State, 67 percent in the Transvaal and 75 percent in the Cape.

/9738

CSO: 3400/761

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED LEADER DELINEATES OBJECTIONS TO INDABA

MB131440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1421 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Durban, 13 Jan (SAPA)--The leader of the People's Congress Party [PCP], Mr Peter Marais, has presented a memorandum of objections to the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba proposals to the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis. SABC radio news reports the memorandum stated that the party's disagreement with the proposals centered around the nature, functions and composition of the proposed second chamber.

The chamber is to have ten members each from the African group, the Afrikaans group, the Asian group, the English-speaking group and a South African group.

The PCP said the Indaba failed to define the coloured community in Natal as a minority group and that the groupings as defined were based largely on race, rather than cultural or language groups. The second chamber would not protect but alienate the coloured community from meaningful participation.

This afternoon the constitutional proposals of the KwaZulu Natal Indaba and a minority report by the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Institute of Trade], Die Federasie Van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings [Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Associations] and Junior Rapportryerbeweging [Junior Messengers Movement] will be presented to Mr Heunis.

/9738

CSO: 3400/761

CCAWUSA OFFICIAL SUMMARIZES EXTENT OF ARRESTS

MB091825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 9 Jan (SAPA)--At least 215 striking CCAWUSA [Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union] workers had been held by police today and yesterday, seven of them under emergency regulations, the union said tonight. Mr Jay Naidoo, national strike coordinator for the CCAWUSA said many of those arrested at OK Bazaars branches had been released soon afterward and "a minority" had been charged, some under "obscure municipal by-laws."

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said he knew of only "a few" CCAWUSA workers who had been held in Pretoria today. He could not confirm arrests in other parts of the country.

Yesterday, police confirmed that CCAWUSA members had been arrested at OK stores countrywide but could not give figures or say whether they had been released.

Mr Naidoo said some of the workers arrested had been photographed, finger-printed and questioned before being released. He added that four workers had been held under the state of emergency today at OK's Johannesburg branch. Another three CCAWUSA members were detained under emergency regulations yesterday in Port Elizabeth and were still being held today. The latest detentions brought to 85 the number of CCAWUSA workers being held under the emergency regulations, he said.

Mr Naidoo said that, compared with the thousands of workers involved in the strike, the number of arrests had been small. "This supports our view that picketing in the way in which we have conducted it is a lawful activity." He said picketing continued today at OK shops countrywide and there were no signs of progress in negotiations with management on the wage strike. "It is the workers' feeling that, however long the strike might take, they will hold out until they have seen victory."

In other developments, workers from other COSATU-affiliated unions had taken action in solidarity with the striking OK workers, Mr Naidoo said. His union had received reports that workers at Nestle in Johannesburg and Bakers in Durban were refusing to supply OK stores. The report from Durban had not yet been confirmed.

He said a meeting at national level between CCAWUSA and several COSATU unions would be held at the Johannesburg head office of the Congress of South African Trade Unions on Monday to "assess the overall (strike) situation and to take a look at specific kinds of actions that could be taken to support the OK strike."

Mr Naidoo detailed the arrests of CCAWUSA members of which the union had been informed yesterday and today as follows:

--Sasolburg--15 arrested today but released shortly afterwards.

--Bloemfontein--10 arrested today, one released.

--Vereeniging--Several workers arrested today after management "tried to destroy placards." Five workers still being held tonight.

--Vanderbijlpark--41 workers held today at two branches.

--Bethlehem--Seven held and released after being fingerprinted.

--Natal--21 held yesterday and all released later. Four held briefly today. In Pietermaritzburg, eight were held yesterday and charged with advertising without permission from city council.

--Pretoria--12 held yesterday.

--Rustenburg--20 held today, released later. The union had applied to the town council for permission to carry placards because of a municipal by-law that prevents this, Mr Naidoo said.

--Pietersburg--Three people held today; another three held overnight and released today.

--Potchefstroom--Nine held today.

--Johannesburg--About 40 held yesterday, of whom 19 were kept overnight. Most were released today but an unknown number were detained at various stores during the day. Four held under emergency regulations while picketing today.

--Eastern Cape--Three held under emergency regulations yesterday.

[SAPA slugs this item with the following note: "Editors: Item below may contravene emergency regulations. We are sending copies to the IPLC [Interdepartmental Press Liaison Center] for their response."]

/9738

CSO: 3400/761

COSATU BACKS CCAWUSA DEMANDS IN OK STRIKE

MB131824 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg 13 Jan (SAPA)--OK management was sticking to its hardline position on wage demands despite severe losses as the strike by CCAWUSA [Commercial Catering, and Allied Workers Union] approached its fourth week, the Congress of South African Trade Unions said today. "The store has lost tens of thousands of rands but OK seems prepared to suffer huge losses in its determined campaign against CCAWUSA," COSATU said. COSATU said OK's coffers were being hard hit after:

-- 1. "Loss of sales at the image of the company becomes increasingly besmudged in the eyes of the community, especially after hundreds of arrests and dismissals.

--2. "Cashier mistakes, thefts and widespread disorganization as the chainstore pays the price for using scab labor.

--3. "Looting the day after the Eloff Street (Johannesburg) bomb blast when rumors of another bomb in the same store sent customers jostling for the exits -- taking with them goods worth tens of thousands of rands."

It was the interests of all concerned that the dispute was settled soon, COSATU said. "The ongoing conflict has damaged the image the name of OK Bazaars and holding companies, both in the communities and internationally." Labor organizations overseas were outraged at the arrest of an alleged 600 strikers and sent strong messages to OK, COSATU said.

OK's bullying tactics -- using apartheid's law enforcement machinery against workers -- can only contribute to the general tension and mood of resistance in the townships." "Each workers dismissed or arrested carries into the township a message about the attitudes and actions of the so-called enlightened business community."

It seemed clear that workers were dealing with a determined and arrogant OK management, COSATU said. "COSATU and affiliates have met and are implementing plans to step up support for the OK strikers in every region and in every locality."

COSATU rejected OK's offer of an R85 increase as unreasonable. OK was not prepared to meet the union to discuss and debate the CCAWUSA demand of a R160 increase, COSATU said. "CCAUSA has always been willing to negotiate, but management wants discussion only on its terms." "COSATU unions are untied in their resolve to fight union-bashing and management attempts to make workers carry the brunt of the present economic crisis while profits and bosses' salaries continue to rise."

SOUTH AFRICA

NUM REFUTES ANGLO AMERICAN AD ON MINE VIOLENCE

MB100757 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 9-15 Jan 87 p 10

[Advertisement issued by the National Union of Mineworkers: "National Union of Mineworkers Viewpoint: Conflict on the Mines"]

[Text] The NUM and mine workers are not fooled by the Anglo American Corporation's [AAC] public advertisement, particularly when the lives of its members are at stake.

The AAC perspective surrounding the deaths of over 60 miners in clashes, and its allegations concerning the NUM's integrity and commitment to sound industrial relations cannot go unchallenged. AAC in its advertisement is suggesting that the recent violence, if not caused by the union's behavior, then certainly has been exacerbated by it, through its failure to adhere to "established procedures and channels for conflict resolution."

Let it be known once and for all that the source of conflict is rooted in the institutions of oppression and exploitation which exist in the mining industry. The hostel system, migrant labor and induna [supervisor] system were pioneered at the turn of the century by the mineowners to ensure maximum exploitation and control over all aspects of mineworkers' lives. It is from this brutal and draconian system that AAC has benefitted. Over time these structures have been refined and but kept intact. [sentence as published]

AAC has identified and acknowledges some of the issues which have caused the tensions. But what has it done? AAC wants industrial relations to be sound and orderly yet it is not prepared to remove the archaic structures which are the source of conflict.

It wants to publicly articulate its liberal views and distance itself from the deaths and violences, when the very cause of the problems emanate from the institutions it has created.

Given this, it is only when these institutions are removed that industrial relations can be regularized.

Its empire has been built with the blood, sweat and toil of black workers. Workers' rewards have been low wages, unhealthy conditions and often death at the hands of the system which sees profit as its prime objective. Together with its trusted partner, the apartheid regime, it has wrecked families and maintained people in conditions of enslavement.

To appease itself it regularly announces its good intentions or in its own words "at all times has tried to deal with the basic causes of tension" but its practices leave much to be desired. Evidence of mine managements' instigation of conflicts is abundant.

In classical style AAC has continued to address the symptoms and not the causes of the problems on the mines. The NUM does not subscribe to the view that animosity is inherent between groups of employees.

The NUM has since its inception presented proposals to AAC which it believes can address the substantive issues on conflict. But AAC has refused to implement the union's proposals. In typical liberal tradition AAC claims to know what is best for its workers since workers do not know what is good for them. How many workers must die, and how many "independent" commissions of inquiry must be held before the hostels, migrant labor and induna systems are dismantled as the first phase in the organization of labor relations on the mines?

The NUM believes that only in a society where workers are in control of all aspects of their lives, including their lives on the mines, will conflict be eliminated. AAC, the entire mining industry and those in power should take note that the NUM intends to make the achievements of this its agenda for 1987.

/9738

CSO: 3400/761

ECC SUSPECTS SADF CONCERN OVER DRAFT DODGERS

MB121631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1533 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Jan (SAPA)--The End Conscription Campaign [ECC] said today it believed the number of conscripts failing to report for national service was growing and that the SADF was concerned about the problem. The ECC was commenting in a statement released in Johannesburg to the publication in two Sunday newspapers of an open letter to conscripts from the chief of the SADF, Gen Jannie Geldenhuys.

"Could it be that it (the advertisement) is indicative of the extent to which conscripts are feeling disquiet about what they are being called on to do in the SADF?" the ECC asked. "Since the beginning of last year, the government has refused to release figures of the number of conscripts failing to report for their national service. Nevertheless, ECC has reason to believe that this number is growing and that this situation is being treated with concern by the SADF."

The campaign said some of the statements in Gen Geldenhuys' letter "make remarkable reading." It referred to statements that the SADF "is not very flexible," that it was "autocratic up to a point" and that recruits might not feel they were being used fully every day. "But what Gen Geldenhuys chooses to ignore is that for many reluctant conscripts the primary issues of concern are... the role they are being called on to play in the SADF--whether they will be called on to fight in the townships or in Namibia; what they are being called on to defend; whether the war they are being conscripted to fight in is a just one and whether their actions will further the cause of peace in our country.

"ECC believes it is not sufficient to simply assure national servicemen of the goodwill and humanity of the SADF. Many conscripts believe they are being called on to defend one side in a civil war situation and we believe their concerns need to be addressed."

[SAPA prefaces this item with the following note: "Editors: the following may contravene the emergency regulations if broadcast or published. We have sent it to the IPLC [Interdepartmental Press Liaison Center] for comment."]

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CSO: 3400/761

BRIEFS

RSC COMMITTEE BEGIN EXPLORATORY WORK--The technical committees of the first three regional services councils [RSC] in the Transvaal on the East Rand, West Rand, and the central Witwatersrand announced last month will start official investigations this month and make representations to the Department of local Government. Some of the regional functions to be investigated by the committees include sewerage purification works, main sewerage disposal pipelines, and the establishment, improvement, and maintenance of other infrastructural services and facilities. The number of functions to be entrusted to the regional services councils will also be examined. The three regional services councils will start operating in June. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Jan 87 MB] /12624

PFP, NRP JOIN FORCES--The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party [NRP] in Natal agreed in Durban today to fight the next general election on a common platform. A joint communique issued by Natal's PFP leader, Ray Swart, and the NRP's leader in Natal, Derrick Watterson, says the joint approach to the general election was being taken in the interest of Natal. Both parties are to submit their proposals to their respective provincial executive managements and thereafter the proposals will be passed on to the national executive managements of both parties for final ratification. The leader of the PFP in the Transvaal, Douglas Gibson, and the NRP's Transvaal leader, Marcus Steven, have indicated that any possible joint effort on the general election in the province will only be considered after both parties have held their federal congresses next week. A statement to that effect was issued today. [Text] [Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 14 Jan 87 MB] /12624

MEDIA RESTRICTIONS TO BE EXTENDED--The latest steps against the media are being widened. The government is reported to be in the process of amending the restrictions to include television, radio, and other media in the curbs against promoting or improving the image of the ANC and other banned organizations. Last week's order by Police Commissioner Johan Coetzee refers specifically only to newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals. The Department of Home Affairs says the omission of television, radio, and other media has been noted and is being rectified. It is not immediately clear when a government gazetta will be published to give effect to the broadened order. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 15 Jan 87 MB] /12624

NRP LEADER LEAVING PARLIAMENT--New Republic Party leader Bill Sutton is leaving parliament. The BUSINESS DAY newspaper quotes him as saying he won't seek a parliamentary seat in the coming white election. Mr Sutton, who is also a member of the President's Council, says the council should be scrapped. As he puts it, after the group areas affair it will never have any credibility again. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 15 Jan 87 MB] /12624

SOLIDARITY EXPELS 4 MEMBERS--The Indian Solidarity Party has expelled four of its members. The expulsion of Pat Poovalingam, Mahmoud Rajab, John Iyman, and Chari Mohangi follows an internal strife over a working relationship with the National People's Party [NPP]. Last year the four brought a court application against a possible working relationship. A Solidarity spokesman now says they should have brought the matter to congress. Congress will be meeting on Sunday to discuss the idea of partly joining up with the NPP, and the spokesperson says there could be punchup. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 15 Jan 87 MB] /9738

CUSA-AZACTU SUPPORT STRIKERS--Johannesburg 10 Jan (SAPA)--The second biggest labor federation in the country today said it would support the three-week-old wage strike being waged by members of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA) at OK BAZAARS stores across the country. A spokesman for CUSA-AZACTU (Council of Unions of South African-Azanian Congress of Trade Unions) said his federation would meet officials of CCAWUSA to decide on "appropriate" solidarity action. CUSA-AZACTU announced today that they supported the CCAWUSA membership in their struggle for a living wage at the OK, the spokesman, Mr Piroshaw Camay, said. The announcement is significant because CCAWUSA is affiliated to the rival Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and coordinated. [passage indistinct] [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1314 GMT 10 Jan 87 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/785

COMMENTARY SAYS ECONOMY SHRUGS OFF SANCTIONS

MB190527 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] It is now 15 weeks since the United States formally instituted sanctions against South Africa. In the 3 and 1/2 months following their introduction, there have been few visible signs of sanctions having an impact, the withdrawal of landing rights for South African Airways in the United States perhaps being the most visible effect.

For most South Africans, however, American sanctions have not touched their daily lives. An independent research organization, econometrics, recently estimated that the absolute maximum export earnings that South Africa stood to lose from existing sanctions measures was a mere 4 million rand a year. At about the same time a Johannesburg financial newspaper said that sanctions had not been the quick fix that many thought they would be. They had not brought the South African economy to its knees, said the newspaper, and were unlikely to do so.

Where, in the sanctions-related disinvestment campaign, American companies have withdrawn from South Africa, the gap has been filled in most cases by South African capital and expertise, mainly white. The Sullivan Signatory Association believes that more United States companies will be taken over by white capital. What has happened is that many social programs initiated by American corporations to improve the quality of the life in black communities in South Africa have been stopped. According to a Johannesburg newspaper many divested companies have left a trail of unfinished community and welfare projects but continue to allow their products to be sold in South Africa, an action that has infuriated many blacks.

Overall, sanctions and disinvestment have caused American influence in South Africa to take a nosedive. In many other ways sanctions have proved more complex than their originators imagined. For example, following representations from senators concerned at unemployment in their home states and other damage that could be done to the already ailing United States nuclear industry, the American Government has been forced to make a massive dent in the sanctions legislation by allowing American firms to process South African uranium destined for third countries. The complexity and the absurdity of

sanctions is further illustrated by the anger shown by Australian mineral exporters at the fact that South Africa is now strongly entering the lucrative Asian market to compensate for the loss of sales of coal, iron ore, and uranium in Western Europe and North America.

The long-term effects of sanctions must still be seen, but in the meantime the South African economy has not only shrugged off sanctions, but it is generally agreed is poised for recovery in 1987.

/12624

CSO: 3400/780

SANCTIONS-BUSTING SCHEMES DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (FINANCE) in English 14 Dec 86 p 9

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's prediction that sanctions would only work if every country in the world co-operated, is already proving to be spot-on.

At least two governments--one in Europe and the other in Latin America--have agreed at Cabinet level to provide both passports and sanctions-busting facilities to SA companies in exchange for investments.

According to the December issue of International Personal Finance the European deal involves investment of \$1.1 million in the country concerned, for which the government would issue five full passports with a 10-year life. Naturalisation would not be required as the passports would be part of a special series.

The Latin American scheme requires investment of \$3,5 million for which the government would issue 35 passports and optional citizenship after three years.

The deals were negotiated by the Swiss company Afrodyn International which, with the local Prescon Group, publishes the International Personal Finance newsletter. The deals do not have to be entered into by a single investor but could be split into several units.

In both cases a wide variety of approved investments are available in commercial or industrial facilities, large-scale farming, property or just bank accounts dominated in hard currency.

"Chances are good that the Reserve Bank would approve export of funds from South Africa to finance such schemes, as the funds would always remain under the ultimate control of South African authorities."

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CSO: 3400/751

COMMENTARY STRESSES COUNTERPRODUCTIVITY OF SANCTIONS

MB100859 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "The Counterproductivity of Sanctions"]

[Text] Those opposed to the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa have argued over the years that the measures would be counter-productive, and their predictions are proving to be all too correct. Above and beyond any other consideration, sanctions were supposed to be in the best interest of South African blacks, and to improve their lot.

Mr Horace van Rensburg, opposition politician in the white chamber of South Africa's tricameral parliament, has pointed out to Americans that the very opposite of this intention is the reality facing the various black communities in this country. He told a news conference at the United Nations in New York last week that for every white man who lost his job as a result of sanctions, about 10 black men also found themselves unemployed. The fact is that by sure weight of numbers, the majority of workers in South Africa are black. If manufacturing units or businesses are closed down, as hundreds have been as direct or indirect result of sanctions, the majority of those who lose jobs are black. The same obviously applied in cases where foreign companies abandon their South African operations.

Mr van Rensburg said that [word indistinct] based on disinvestment, South Africa's isolation, and sanctions have not had a single positive constructive consequence; rather, a negative result for the entire country. He pointed out that the South African Government had changed its mind about apartheid some 10 years ago and last year parliament had enacted more legislation reversing apartheid than at any time in the country's history. He referred to the irony that at a time when the South African Government is trying to bring about change and provide better services for all people, the economy that had to provide the financing for these changes was being deliberately crippled by the very nations demanding those changes. Now that the predictions previously expressed by people like Mr van Rensburg are proving to be correct, Western governments urgently need to consider whether their intentions are being served by the continued imposition of sanctions.

/9738

CSO: 3400/763

ECONOMIST WARNS OF RUNAWAY INFLATION

MB311251 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 31 Dec (SAPA)--Runaway inflation could bring the economy to its knees in the next year or two, warns David Mohr, chief economist of the multi-billion rand giant, Old Mutual, the country's largest insurance group.

Many of the conditions for hyper-inflation have already emerged, says Mohr, and government will have to give high priority to de-fusing the situation if a calamitous explosion in prices is to be avoided. The warning is contained in a leading article in the latest issue of Old Mutual's quarterly publication, MUTUAL FORUM.

Mohr draws evidence partly from the pre-conditions which have led to disastrous inflation levels--in some cases more than 100 percent a month--in South African countries. He says South Africa is not yet at the point at which inflation can no longer be contained but, without the right corrective steps, it could slide deeper into the danger zone.

He points out that of a sample of 20 major commodity exporters (like SA), 15 have suffered higher inflation in the eighties than the seventies. Like South Africa, "many of these countries are also struggling with huge debt burdens," he adds.

"With the gold price having declined by almost 50 percent since reaching a peak of more than 800 dollars in 1980, South Africa fits neatly into this category. Although gold has recovered moderately, the recent fall in the oil price and the favorable inflation outlook in the Western world do not suggest any significant relief from this source in the future."

He argues that a depreciating currency (like the rand) is "supposed to assist in correcting balance of payments problems by promoting exports and discouraging imports."

However, in South Africa, informal "indexation" (in which wages and salaries follow increases in prices) is widely practiced as most wage claims are effectively indexed. This is important, he says, because "in an inflation-ridden economy, widespread indexation may lead to... a general increase in the overall level of prices. This is particularly true if the authorities follow unduly accommodatory policies immediately after the currency has fallen.

"The speed with which such a depreciation feeds through to higher inflation depends on the level of indexation.... Such a situation is usually referred to as the vicious circle of depreciation and inflation, a situation that a number of Latin American economies have slipped into and which has contributed significantly towards an acceleration of their inflation rates."

The behavior of the rand on the foreign exchange market, particularly in the past two years, "has obviously damaged SA's inflation record," says Mohr. "It is therefore of the utmost importance that we avoid a repetition of the exchange rate behavior of the last two years if we are to escape the very high inflation that has befallen many developing economies."

Severe pressure on government finances is also linked to a worsening inflation rate, he says. "A rise in government spending becomes potentially even more inflationary when (as in SA) the size of this spending is consistently underestimated.

"In such a situation the authorities are often loath to increase the tax burden on an already suffering country. They therefore opt for monetising the resulting budget deficit.

"Demands on government spending are, of course, potentially very high and the extent to which they can be contained depends very much on political considerations. Rapid increases in government spending originate not only from defense efforts. Changes in government priorities and electoral needs can also lead to sharp escalations in spending.

"Judging from the severe domestic pressures on government spending in South Africa--including defense, social and infrastructural needs--the potential inflationary pressures from this area can only be considered high and not likely to recede in coming years....

"The biggest danger at present is the fact that the authorities might underestimate future demands on spending and overestimate their powers to keep it within reasonable limits. History has shown that (this) can prove to be disastrous in terms of trying to accommodate such demands in a non-inflationary way."

Mohr warns that: "It must also be born in mind that a rising personal tax burden is sometimes also taken into account in the wage bargaining process and could therefore... lead to higher inflationary pressures, even though government finances are soundly managed."

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CSO: 3400/763

SOUTH AFRICA

COMPANY TO CLOSE OFFICE IN ZAMBIA DUE TO PRESSURE

MB121007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, 12 Jan (SAPA)--Corporate Management Services (CMS) is to close its Zambian company because of anti-South African political pressure in the country, the COMPUTING SA weekly newspaper reported today.

The company, which formed CMS Zambia in 1984 to support the installation of two NAS [expansion unknown] IBM-compatible frames at Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), has had two of its employees in detention there for seven months, the newspaper said.

CMS MD [managing director] Mr Alan Baxter said the Zambian Government had informed the ZCCM that it should sever supply and support links with South African companies.

After more than three months of negotiations with ZCCM, CMS has agreed to sell its Zambian company to a consortium of "private buyers," said Mr Baxter. He anticipated that CMS Zambia would cease operations by the end of March.

Mr Baxter refused to reveal the cost of the sale but said CMS had "suffered not financial penalty or loss in the transaction."

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CSO: 3400/763

COMMENTARY ON BLACK OPPORTUNITY IN INFORMAL SECTOR

MB150519 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The problem of unemployment and the need to create more jobs on a major scale is one of the most vital challenges facing South Africa. And one of the keys to meeting the challenge lies in the informal sector: the domain of the street hawker, the backyard craftsman and many other small-time entrepreneurs whose food and clothing they provide for their families does not come from a regular wage or salary.

The informal sector is of particular importance in South Africa, where there is a large developing sector in the national economy with generally low levels of formal education, an excessive population growth rate and a high percentage of school-leavers every year. Because of these factors, the peripheral informal sector in South Africa is an exceptionally large one: defined in its widest sense, this sector could constitute as much as 50 percent of the country's total labor force. By the turn of the century, it is predicted, it could represent between 60 and 70 percent of the labor force.

Because of the need for expedited job creation, and against the background of rising visible unemployment in the formal sector, it is encouraging to note that according to estimates made by an economist of the Small Business Development Corporation there was a 10 percent increase in informal employment last year. The informal sector is also important as a visible demonstration of the free enterprise system in operation--and of the greater viability of this system when contrasted with the alternative of socialism. It is, as well, a critical launching-pad for the building-up of a black entrepreneurial class--a natural point of entry into the free market system for the would-be entrepreneur who is short on capital and business expertise.

That would-be entrepreneur, however, faces many obstacles at present. It is common cause that, for a variety of historical reasons, South Africa has become an over-regulated society with unnecessary rules and regulations restricting individual productive potential. The need for deregulation has been recognized at the highest levels of government and the green light given for deregulation. This week the Competition Board announced that it

would submit wide-ranging reports on deregulation to the authorities in the next six weeks. The reports will deal with black trading, trade licensing and business hours, health regulations, industrial parks and taxis.

The South African economy is poised for recovery and further growth. According to the governor of the Reserve Bank, the economy is now in a much stronger position than at any time in the past three years. Meaningful deregulation in such areas as trading and trade licensing will be a further spur to the economy--and to the dynamic development that awaits South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/763

SOUTH AFRICA

FRG DONATES 4.5 MILLION RAND TO 'OPERATION HUNGER'

MB131226 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 13 Jan (SAPA)--The West German Government gave Operation Hunger another R2.6 million today, bringing the total donated by West Germany since August to R4.5 million. A basket of mealies symbolising the donation was handed to Operation Hunger, South Africa's largest feeding organization.

West Germany's latest gift will buy 3900 tons of maize and, with the R2.6 million raised in the "Operation Hunger gold rush," means Operation Hunger has three months advance funding in its coffers for the first time in 18 months.

Mr Fritz Ziefer, charge d'affaires of the German Embassy in Pretoria, said it had been decided to use German taxpayers' money for humanitarian work in South Africa as public funding was not available to help undernourished or starving people here, and as their demands had surpassed the fund-raising efforts of organizations such as Operation Hunger. "Given this situation we had to decide whether to watch people suffer or step in and help. We would like to encourage South Africans to think of their suffering countrymen because true charity begins at home," Mr Zeifer said, before giving the basket to Mrs Ina Perlman, Operation Hunger's executive director.

She said German donations--channeled through its famine relief organization, "Deutsche Welthungerhilfe" (German Agro Action)--literally meant the life, health and future of hundreds of thousands of children. "In July and August our position was so perilous that we had to drastically reduce the already minimum rations we were giving to 657,000 people and were haunted by the appeals from 300,000 more. The news of the first grant sent us into a state of euphoria that only those who have worked in a close-knit team can understand. Germany has financed our maize purchases since September," she said.

Although some rural areas would have harvests in May if January rains fell, many agricultural tracts were "moribund" and had always been too small for full subsistence. Massive unemployment had also cut vital incomes from outside, Mrs Perlman said.

"My greatest fear is that people will think the crisis is over and will forget the dreadful... chronic need that preceded the drought. We need to continue feeding, we need even more urgently to give rapid assistance to the hundreds of self-help groups that have asked for aid. I appeal to everyone to get involved--1987 could be the year that we made the breakthrough on the hunger front," Mrs Perlman said.

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CSO: 3400/763

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS COMPANY ANNOUNCES DISINVESTMENT--The Dutch-based multinational SHV, which has been plagued by a series of anti-South African arson attacks in the Netherlands announced to say that it would halt its business operations in South Africa. SHV, which owns a 40-percent interest in five Makro department stores in this country and has a (?coal) trading office in Johannesburg, is the first major Dutch company to withdraw from South Africa. The SHV announcement followed Friday's refusal by the Dutch Government to underwrite the company's fire insurance, after a spate of antiapartheid arson attacks had destroyed three of the company's six Makro stores in the Netherlands over an 18-month period. The company's withdrawal takes place immediately. Profit from SHV operation in South Africa totaled \$980,000 and employs about 2,000 people here. [Text] [Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jan 87 MB] /12624

'BONUS' EXPECTED FROM MINERALS IMPORT--Johannesburg 19 Jan (SAPA)--An unexpected "bonus" of more than R4 billion a year will be injected into South Africa's revenue following a weekend decision by the United States to exempt 10 strategic minerals from sanctions. "The Americans seem to be waking up to the realities of sanctions and the position of SA in the Western world's mineral supply," Mr Louw Alberts, mineral and energy affairs director general, says. He added that the U.S. has tacitly acknowledged it cannot do without SA and that the minerals were of vital strategic importance to the U.S. The minerals exempted are: andalusite, antimony, chrysotile asbestos, chromium and ferrochromium, cobalt, natural industrial diamonds, manganese, ferromanganese and ferrosilicomanganese, platinum group metals, rutile and titanium-bearing slag and vanadium. "As for the hypocrisy of turning sanctions only in one direction to suit themselves, I leave that to their leadership and their conscience," Mr Alberts said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1007 GMT 19 Jan 87 MB] /12624

FUEL TRANSFERRED TO ZIMBABWE--Pretoria 19 Jan (SAPA)--Zimbabwe has almost completed the importation of 34,000 tons of fuel from South Africa, the chief energy director of mineral and energy affairs, Dr Dirk Neethling, said in Pretoria today. The order was only the latest of many through the years, he said. Hundreds of SA TRansport Services tankers had been used to take the Rllm consignment to Zimbabwe. The importation has reportedly prevented a fuel crisis in Zimbabwe due to the non-delivery of fuel from Beira.

The pipeline had been sabotaged by the MNR, and the Zimbabwean railways could not move enough fuel, it was reported in Johannesburg today. Dr Neethling said South Africa would honor future orders. He said South Africa was supplying fuel to many southern African states. Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency reported yesterday that Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said Frontline States sanctions against South Africa had been postponed due to the need for cooperation among the Frontline states. "We have had to postpone them deliberately in order for us to consult with the other Frontline States because some of the sanctions required their cooperation," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 19 Jan 87 MB] /12624

SCHOLL-PLOUGH WITHDRAWAL--Another American company has pulled out of South Africa. Reports say Scholl-Plough withdrew quietly from the country this week for political reasons. The company's operations will not be allowed to continue under South African supervision, and the parent company's 104 overseas offices have been instructed to cut supplies to South Africa. It is believed that local management is pressing the U.S. head office to allow it to continue handling some Scholl-Plough products here. The company has two South African subsidiaries, and among other items it distributed Coppertone suntan liquid, Scholl footwear, and Rimmel and Maybelline cosmetics. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 9 Jan 87 MB] /9738

NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH EXPECTED--The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has said that a firm foundation has been laid for renewed economic growth in South Africa. In an interview with FINANCE WEEK, Mr du Plessis said the government had taken a number of steps to promote economic growth in the short and long term, including monetary and fiscal measures, privatization, and deregulation. Mr du Plessis said the government is also committed to a policy of industrial development which would give impetus to labor-intensive basic goods, tax relief, and [words indistinct]. He says although there are signs of improvement, private investment remains the most important [words indistinct] in economic equalization. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 9 Jan 87 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/763

CAR SALES PLUMMET FURTHER

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mick Collins]

[Text]

CAR sales in November plummeted to their lowest level since 1967.

The motor industry was rocked yesterday by news that the monthly level was also the lowest so far this year, with sales of only 13 109 units.

And sales of medium and heavy trucks and buses for 1986 are expected to turn in the worst industry performance in the past 20 years, reaching only about 11 500 units.

An industry spokesman said that, after improved sales in recent months, new car and commercial vehicle sales in November had suffered serious setbacks.

Commenting on the poor performance, National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of SA (Naamsa) director Nico Vermeulen said November's new-car sales at 13 109 units re-

corded the lowest monthly sales total for 1986.

He said: "It is also the worst November monthly sales since 1967."

Sales of light (5 971 units), medium (316 units) and heavy (597 units) commercial vehicles also showed substantial declines compared to previous months.

The industry's problems were compounded by corporate and fleet-operator buying which did not come to light. Toyota marketing director Brand Pretorius said historically those had served to underpin the market in recent months.

He said: "We are distressed about the

total market trend. We had hoped the general business tempo was picking up, but November told a different story."

Industry sources said light commercial vehicle sales were expected to reach only 79 000 units, while new car sales for 1986 would probably not exceed 176 000 units for the year.

Expectations of modest growth in the various sectors during 1987 were based on the assumption the economy would record a sustained positive growth rate of at least 3% per annum, in real terms, during next year and that official monetary and fiscal policies would be supportive of such an objective.

General industry expectations of a modest 5% growth, in unit terms, in the various sectors for 1987 remained unchanged at this stage.

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CSO; 3400/751

END